V. Zone Projects

ZONE 1 – Paskenta, Red Bank, R-Ranch

PRIORITY RATING: Moderate

Zone 1 encompasses much of western Tehama County and includes the communities of Paskenta and R-Ranch. Besides communities, fires in this Zone threaten timber stands, rural ranches and agricultural land. Grassy fuels at lower elevations present the primary fire threat in Zone 1. These fuels are often located where the threat of human caused ignition is greatest, as they ignite easily and carry fire rapidly. The predominant vegetation types affecting fire danger include blue oak, live oak-woodland, and mixed chaparral brush.

The leading causes of fires in Zone 1 from 1994 to 2004 were by vehicle use and equipment use. Zone 1 is particularly affected by severe weather because high winds carry fire quickly through the predominantly grass and brush covered land. Much of the area is difficult to access by fire equipment.

Stakeholders

Sunflower Coordinated Resource Management Plan

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Cottonwood Creek Watershed Fire Safe Council

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Objectives

Continue fuel break construction and maintenance in Pellows Area
Implement a fire prevention program for hardwood harvesting operations
Review effectiveness of initial attack capabilities at Paskenta Station
Determine fire detection capabilities (noting loss of Pattymocus Lookout)
Conduct residential fire safe inspections in Mineral and Mill Creek Areas

Projects

Sunflower CRMP (SCRMP**)**
The Sunflower CRMP (SCRMP) was created in 1980 as a state supported, landowner driven organization designed to enhance the environment of the Sunflower Flat area of western Tehama County. The group's area of concern encompasses 72,000 acres of which 57,600 acres are privately held, while the remaining 14,400 acres are managed by federal agencies.

The group's primary mission is to enhance 40,000 acres of chaparral belt land and associated areas in order to make the area more productive and safe for the social, financial, and environmental needs of the temporary stewards of the land. To advance this mission the CRMP has a number of primary objectives that focus on fuels reduction, water development, along with the wildlife habitat improvement and species diversity.

The Holistic Goal is:

Quality of Life:
To achieve something extraordinary in our area. To create a landscape that encourages people to enjoy our area and be happy and healthy. To work harmoniously with government agencies and neighboring businesses to achieve our common goal and respect each other's individual goal and needs.
Forms of Production**:**
A reputation for excellence and innovation. Maintenance of our efforts with proceeds from our resource base and knowledge and expertise. A landscape that is sustainably healthy and fire safe (to protect crops, range, timber) so that all landowners may enjoy our landscape. Profit from diverse enterprises that do not conflict with our quality of life.
Future Resource Base**:**

People: To be the ideal chaparral management example. Able to lead others forward in their region.
Land: Have as much life in the top two inches of the soil as possible, which will limit the chaparral belt to sites that will not grow anything else, produce enough grassland to sustain large bands of domestic animals and wildlife, to maintain the fire safe landscape. Also, have water sources strategically placed so that all types of animals will be able to live in our area year-round. Be a safe harbor for as many T&E as possible, recognizing that diversity is stability. Have as many productive green leaves as possible for as long as possible.
Community: Have a community that centers on the shared experience of living and making a living in the CRMP area. Able to call on each other to contribute to the good of all, current and future generations. Spread out to include others that wish to learn from us that we may support each other.

The primary objectives are:
*Reduce fuel loads and fire hazards.
*Develop and improve water sources to be used for fire control, wildlife, and livestock.
*Extend the base flow of perennial streams within the CRMP boundary.
*Create and improve wildlife habitat through “low serial stage” ecosystem that is very bio-diverse.
*Establish and maintain fire trails and fuel breaks.
*Develop habitat for threatened and endangered species under the protection of Safe Harbor agreements with the USF&WS.
*Develop a program of environmental monitoring in order to evaluate and quantify the success of environmental projects.
*Provide educational opportunities and a demonstration area for others who want to be good stewards of the land.

Government agencies and educational institutions are encouraged to participate in a supportive role for the objectives developed by the CRMP members. At the present time the United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF), California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G), California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Tehama County Resource Conservation District (TCRCD), Tehama County Resource Advisory Committee (RAC), Humboldt State and Chico State Universities, private consultants, landowners, and Shasta College staff and students are providing technical and financial support. To obtain the CRMP group’s goal and objectives, various environmental improvement projects have been planned, are in process, or have been completed.

<u>Sunflower Completed Fuel Breaks and Burns:</u>
*The completed Sunflower/Lanyon Trail, Elkhorn Ridge, Valentine Ridge, and Colyear Springs Fuel Break provides a 30-mile long, 300’-500’ wide defensible

fuel profile zone (DFPZ) within the chaparral fuels throughout the Sunflower CRMP area. As of 2003, 30-miles of fire trail have been created and 2,000 acres of brush on either side of the trail route have been crushed using a ball and chain and mastication.
*500 acres of broadcast burns were completed in the spring of 2004 by CDF and USFS.

Sunflower Water Development:
During the 2002-03 period, two springs were developed and one 7-ac/ft reservoir was completed to provide for fire protection and wildlife habitat water sources. Over the next several years, the SCRMP, with assistance from the USFS, BLM, and NRCS, will install three ponds and improve habitat and water yield around 8-10 springs. As a result, abundant supplies of water will be made available for game and non-game wildlife, fire suppression, and pre-suppression activities.

Monitoring Activities
Several types of monitoring are in place to develop base-line data, and to determine the impact of brush treatment on non-game and game species, water quality, and general environmental enhancement, including:

1) Pre- and post-photo monitoring at five locations.
2) Macro-invertebrate monitoring of the major tributary in the area (Red Bank Creek).
3) Maximum flow and base flow of Red Bank Creek.
4) Sixteen sites are in process of being established to monitor neotrophic birds and other avian species using tape recorders following the California Department of Fish and Game protocol.
5) A long-term 20-mile transect is being established to determine Black-tail Deer response to impacted areas. The California Department of Fish and Games' Deer Monitoring protocol is being followed.
6) Refer to the Red-Legged Frog and Yellow-Legged Frog Inventory and Research below.

Red-Legged Frog and Yellow-Legged Frog Inventory and Research:
Four listed species of herpetofauna historically or currently occur in or around the confines of the Sunflower CRMP: (1) California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), (2) foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*), (3) western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*), and (4) western spadefoot toad (*Spea hamondii*). Until recently, no systematic surveys have been conducted to document the presence and distribution of these species on the Sunflower CRMP. Therefore, we are currently supporting inventory surveys and two research projects, which will provide useful baseline data necessary for future monitoring.

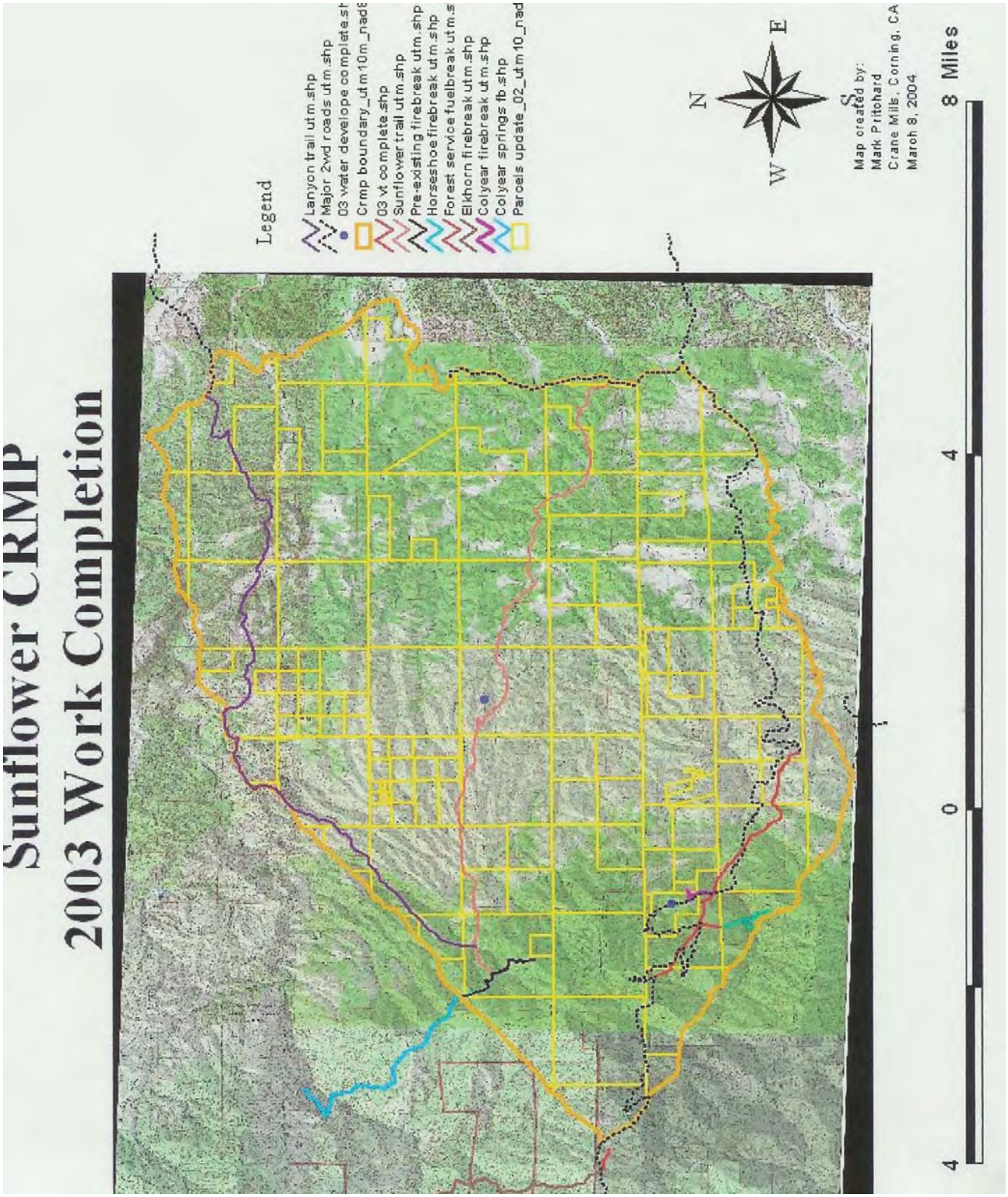
The California red-legged frog (RAAU) is a federally threatened species that

historically occurred within the Sunflower CRMP (California Natural Diversity Database). Since November 2003 systematic USFWS protocol surveys have been conducted to determine if RAAU currently occur. Approximately twenty stream miles and eleven reservoirs have been surveyed and as of yet, no RAAU have been observed.

The foothill yellow-legged frog (RABO) is a California species of special concern that currently occurs on the Sunflower CRMP. Presently, we are working with HSU graduate students in support of two research projects investigating the natural history and ecology of this species. One project is a radio-telemetry study aimed at describing the habitat use and movement patterns of these frogs. The other study is looking at the diet and resource partitioning of RABO in an attempt to identify critical food resources. This research will provide useful information necessary for developing an effective and sustainable management plan.

Sunflower CRMP Planned Activities 2005-2006:
*Twenty-two miles of inter-connected fuel breaks (800 acres) will be established with ball and chain during the year.
*Polygon broadcast burns of 2,000 acres are planned between, and around the present Defensible Fire Zones.
*2005: Bring in 1,000 hd. of meat goats and hair sheep with full-time herders ~ to impact fire-treated and mechanically treated areas.

Sustainable Maintenance Plan:
Presently, the Sunflower CRMP is carrying out a 5-year Goat Grazing Trial under the supervision of the University of California and Chico State University (UCCSU). The SCRMP has successfully signed contract for bringing 1,000 hd. units of meat goats and hair sheep to keep the treated brush areas in a low serial stage. The plan is to develop a long-term sustainable low serial stage maintenance system to keep the SCRMP area fire safe and productive far into the future.


Sunflower CRMP
2003 Work Completion
Legend
Lanyon trail utm.shp
Major 2wd roads utm.shp
03 water develope complete.sh
Crmp boundary_utm10m_nad8
03 vt complete.shp
Sunflower trail utm.shp
Pre-existing firebreak utm.shp
Horseshoe firebreak utm.shp
Forest service fuelbreak utm.s
Elkhorn firebreak utm.shp
Colyear firebreak utm.shp
Colyear springs fb.shp
Parcels update_02_utm10_nad
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Map created by:
Mark Pritchard
Crane Mills, Corning, CA
March 8, 2004
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Hammer Loop Fuel Management Zone

The Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group has been awarded their request for a grant to:

- Reduce hazardous fuel within the Hammer Loop Fuel Management Zone
- Protect Communities at risk, National Forest lands and Wilderness Area
- Enhance wildlife and livestock habitat
- Develop fuel management zones near USFS lands, using shaded fuel breaks and prescribed burning

Description of Project:

Clearing roadside fuel from the lower Hammer loop road to Petty John Road; then progressing west along Petty John Road to Forest Service Road #35. This is approximately 7 miles in length. Clearing will occur up to 150' either side of the road centerline, depending upon the terrain and the type of vegetation. Hand cutting and burning is the primary method that will be used. Some mechanical clearing could be utilized if the terrain allows. The project will take several years to accomplish. This fuel management zone will provide benefit to the National Forest lands, the wilderness area of Voila Bolla Middle Eel, EI Rancho Rio Frio development as well as the ranches and grazing lands in the area. The overall health of the forest will be improved as well as the habitat for wildlife.

This project will tie into the Sunflower CRMP project (occurring on the south side of the water shed boundaries), which will increase the protection they are developing. This fuel break would benefit to a proposed fuel reduction plan along Nuisance Ridge from South Fork Cottonwood Creek to Tom Head Mountain, which has been agreed upon by the Forest Service.

This grant application will provide both fuel reduction, assistance in eliminating catastrophic wild land fires, also improved health in the watershed for wildlife and the forests in the 605,000 acres of this watershed.

The designation of this proposed fuel break was developed with assistance from the Shasta-Trinity Forest Service, CDF and the Sunflower CRMP. Other agencies will also be contacted for support. Contract completion was attained by July 1, 2005.

Work along creeks and streams will be given appropriate consideration, and the improved acreage for both rangeland and wildlife habitat will depend on management considerations.

Annual Maintenance / Improvement of Pellows Road

CDF Dozer and grader efforts, prior to fire season, allow for improved fire department access for use in offensive and defensive firefighting tactics and

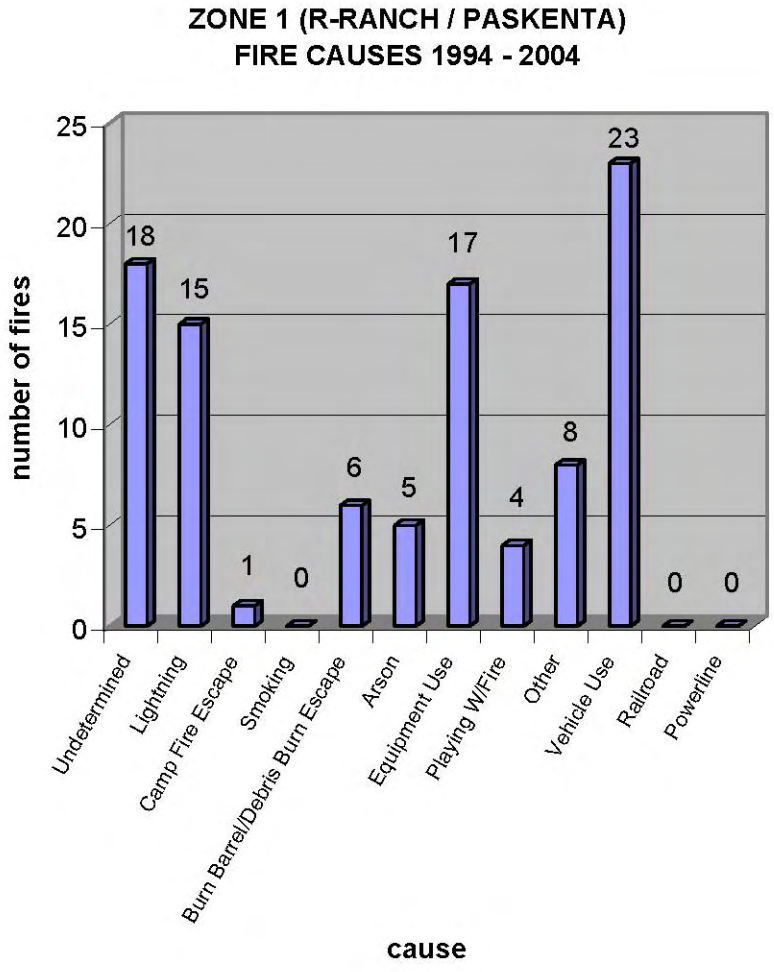
strategies. This project is completed every year in May or June by Tehama-Glenn Unit Heavy Fire Equipment Operators.

Eagle Peak Lookout

Annual maintenance and improvement of the Eagle Peak Lookout access road is completed every year in May by Tehama-Glenn Unit Heavy Fire Equipment Operators, prior to fire season.

Fire Inspections

Random fire inspections will be performed on residences in the area, to reinforce that defensible space has been established around your homes, in order to give firefighters a fighting chance against fire. As of January 1, 2005, new standards include clearing all dry grass, brush, and dead leaves at least 100' from your home. You may contact your local Fire Department, or your Fire Safe Council for more information about fire safe landscaping and other steps you can take to increase your home's chance of surviving a wildfire at www.firesafecouncil.org.



ZONE 2 – Bowman, Dibble Creek, Lake California, and Wilcox

PRIORITY RATING: High

Zone 2 encompasses the northern valley floor of Tehama County and includes the Lake California development and the rural communities of Bowman, Wilcox and Dibble Creek. Most undeveloped land is used for livestock grazing. Three vegetation types are present in the Zone including grassland, chaparral, and oak-woodland. Grasses are the major fire risk.

Expanding human population in this zone is accompanied by an increasing threat of fires along the wildland urban interface. Activity along roads (e.g. equipment use, vehicle exhaust, smoking) has been the leading cause of vegetation fires from 1994 to 2004. Fires in grasslands may spread quickly into inaccessible areas.

Stakeholders

Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group

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Cottonwood Creek Watershed Fire Safe Council

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Objectives

Identify locations for fuel breaks
Work with Cal Trans and Public Works on roadside fuel modification
Develop fire protection water supply infrastructure (e.g. Quail Ridge Estates)
Determine initial attack capabilities at the Bowman Station
Conduct residential fire safe inspections in Bowman, Quail Ridge, Dibble Creek Wilcox areas

Projects

Lake California Fuels Reduction

Lake California is an expanding housing development located on 6,500 acres in northern Tehama County along the Sacramento River. The development contains approximately 900 houses, 42 duplexes, and 1 triplex, which, together, house over 2700 residents. Beginning in 1993, the Lake California Homeowner Association has been contracting with the Tehama-Glenn Unit California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to do yearly fuel reduction projects. The current project area is 1,900 acres and is expanding. Projects include inmate crews reducing the ladder fuels in the oaks and manzanita, cutting, stacking, and burning the fuel removed.

Lake California Multi-Hazard Emergency Evacuation Plan

The plan consists of a pre-fire, fire safety, and evacuation component. The plan document provides residence of the Lake California area with measures to take in order to prepare for wildland fires. The plan describes how to make rural homes fire safe in terms of design, construction methods and materials, as well as landscaping techniques. In addition, information is provided on what to do if a wildfire occurs. Finally, the streets within the Lake California development have been divided into 5 zones based upon topography and location to nearby shelter areas. Each zone is shown on a street map of the development and directions are provided to the appropriate shelter area. Instructions are given on how to safely evacuate to shelter areas. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is using the Lake California Multi-Hazard Emergency Evacuation Plan as a model to be used in other rural residential developments throughout Tehama and Glenn Counties.

Cottonwood Creek Fire Management Plan

The Cottonwood Creek watershed encompasses approximately 603,800 acres and includes the communities of Beegum, Platina, Igo, and Bowman, which are classified in the federal register as being at risk from catastrophic fire. Ownership within the watershed is a mix of public (U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) lands and private property including timberlands, small rural subdivisions, and agricultural lands. In 2001, the group received a community assistance grant for the formation of The Cottonwood Creek Watershed Fire Safe Council within the watershed. At the present time, the watershed group has applied for a $31,000 grant in order to provide continued funding for the council. Among the goals of the council's continued organization are ongoing monthly meetings, which serve as means of outreach and fire education. These efforts will take the form of a fire education speaker's series as well as various training programs. The Cottonwood Creek Fire Safe Council also plans to use these funds to develop a Fire Management Plan, Watershed Evacuation Plan, Education Plan and Operations Plan. The council hopes to complete a road inventory, improved road and community signage, and continue

to develop an array of fuels reduction projects, which would be funded by a separate series of grants, provided under the Community Based Wildfire Prevention Grants Program.

Tedoc Mountain CRMP Phase I
In order to promote fire hazard reduction and resource protection, a group of landowners in the Tedoc Mountain area of western Tehama County have submitted a grant application for $28,000 under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000. The funds will be used to develop the Tedoc Mountain CRMP. The area of concern for the organization is roughly 30,000 acres just north of the Sunflower CRMP. The proposed CRMP has five primary goals. These include:

Reduce of Hazardous Fuels
Increase water flow in streams
Enhance wildlife, fisheries, and livestock habitat
Develop water sources for fire control
Develop fuels breaks near USFS lands

To accomplish these goals, the Tedoc Mountain CRMP will identify strategic areas with which to clear hazardous fuels and construct fuels breaks. The group also proposes to develop new water sources and assess which current sources require protection. The goals of the CRMP will also be realized through research into the appropriate methods of fuels reduction as well as appropriate native seed stock to be used in promoting wildlife habitat forage. The group will maximize financial and capital resources by teaming with the neighboring Sunflower CRMP in a number of fuels reduction projects. Partnerships are also expected to be established with the United States Forest Service, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the California Department of Fish and Game, along with a number resource and wildlife oriented non-profit organizations. During Phase I of CRMP development, the Tedoc group has proposed to maintain 12 miles of ranch roads; reduce the fire hazard and improve productivity on 3000 acres of land; restore 20 miles of streams and related fish habitat; reestablish about 100 acres of native species habitat; reduce forest fuels on 3500 acres of timberlands and 600 acres of rangeland and restore 300 acres of wildlife habitat. Funding for the CRMP was initiated in June 2003 and project work was expected to be completed in December 2004. The project will be resubmitted in 2006.

Quail Ridge Fuel Break
The Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group has proposed the development of a shaded fuel break as a means to reduce wildland fuels, fire spread and human caused fire starts. It will also provide a safe area from which fire-fighting forces can conduct suppression activities and an escape route for residents of the Quail Ridge if catastrophic wildfires occur. The design of the fuel break calls for a 150’

wide, 5 mile long break in area fuels which consists of manzanita thickets and scattered blue oaks. Approximately 500 tons of brush will be harvested using an excavator and crawler tractor. The brush will be ground into chips on site and transported to a biomass plant. The exact location of the fuel break will be determined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and will be strategically placed in order to provide protection to both Quail Ridge residents and those within the Bowman Road area. A grant application has been submitted to the United States Forest Service and funding is expected in the near future.

Quail Ridge Water Storage

In order to improve fire suppression in the Quail Ridge area, the Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group has requested funding for up to three 10,000-gallon water cisterns along Quail Ridge Road. The storage facilities will allow gravity feed of water to fire engines in the event of local wildfires. Sites for the cisterns include the intersection of Quail Ridge Road and Golden Arrow Road, Hooker Road and Quail Ridge Road, and the Basler/Benson Road intersection at Quail Ridge Road. The watershed group submitted a grant application to the United States Forest in early 2003. A 5,000-gallon water tank was purchased and placed at Quail Ridge Road and Golden Arrow Road. Installation was completed April 1, 2005.

Platina Fuel Break

The Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group (CCWG) submitted a request for fuels reductions funds available through the Community-Based Wildfire Prevention Grants Program and the Economic Action Program Economic Recovery Program, which provides wildfire protection grants to landowners and communities located adjacent to national forest lands. The project entails chipping and mechanically processing roadside vegetation as well as hand thinning, piling and burning of woody debris along State Highway 36 just east of Platina. The 73-acre, 100 foot wide fuel break project will be conducted as a cooperative effort with the Shasta Trinity National Forest in order to reduce hazardous fuels within the wildland/urban interface of the Platina Area. The fuel break will be located such that it utilizes the fire control areas created by the Forest Service's Knob Peak Fuel Reduction and Habitat Enhancement project. Project work On CalTrans right-of-way 1-½ miles in Tehama County and 5 ½ miles in Shasta County has been completed as of January 2005. Heavy brush and hazard trees were being removed from the right-of-way to the edge of right-of-way or 100' on both sides of Highway 36W. Additional funding is necessary for annual or needed maintenance.

California Highway Patrol Cottonwood Scales Fuel Break

Handline constructed around the northbound CHP Scales prevents fires starting in the scale area from spreading to adjacent private properties and wildland. The project is approximately 1 mile in length. Costs are covered under an exchange

of services. The project is done annually.

I-5 Fuel Break
CalTrans right-of-way along both sides of Interstate 5 north of Red Bluff. A 6' to 8' handline is cut in the grass annually to prevent the spread of fires starting on the I-5 right-of-way from spreading off the right-of-way and threatening homes near the freeway. The project is 6 ½ miles long on both sides of the freeway. It is sponsored by the Tehama-Glenn Unit and is a joint project with Ishi and Salt Creek Camps. The project costs are carried by the Unit and the Camps. The I-5 Fuel Break project has been proven to be effective in stopping or slowing several fires started off the freeway, thereby reducing the fire sizes and suppression costs.

This fire burned along I-5 on June 12, 2005. The fire stopped itself at the fuel break, and the flanks were suppressed by fire crews upon their arrival. This is a solid indication that this fuel break worked.

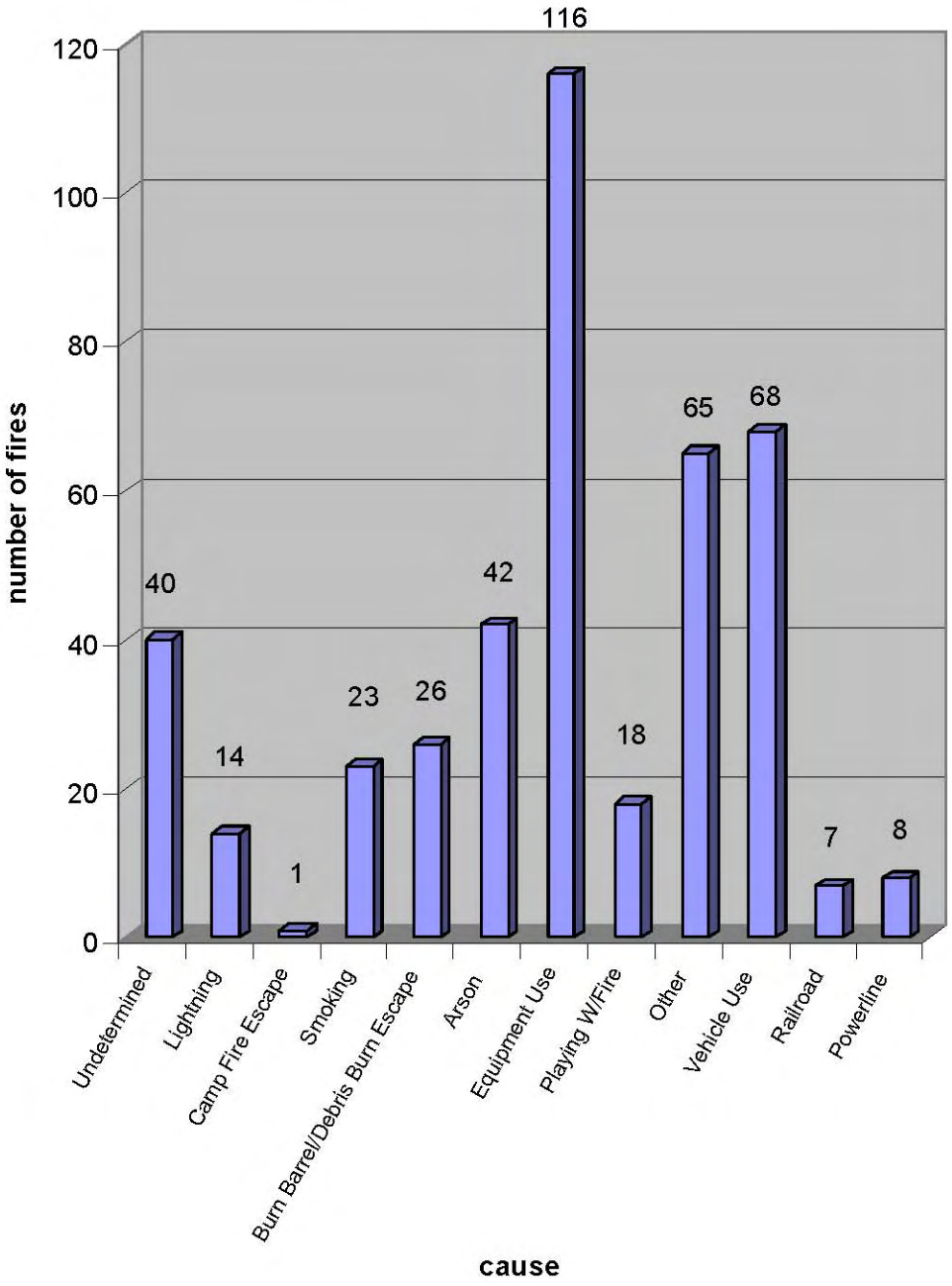
Bowman Biomass
The community of Bowman is located immediately southwest of Cottonwood. Population consists of approximately 6,000 people with around 3,500 structures, and the community is without a pressurized water system. Many homes are located throughout the area with residences located on small to large lots. As people continue moving from urban areas into Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), the cost of suppressing wildfires, cleanup, and loss of structures has reached catastrophic proportions. Several large wildland fires in other communities within the WUI have demonstrated the degree to which fire in this area can have a catastrophic effect on communities and natural resources here.

Vegetation in the Bowman area exhibits a moderate to extremely high fuel load including dense Live Oaks with an under-story of Manzanita. The dense oaks are growing close to the roads, increasing the risk of fire ignition and fire embers. CCWG has submitted two concept papers for grants to create a Bowman Road Fuel break – to provide a defensible space for DCF crews and lower the number of ignitions from the road that may travel into structural areas, and the Bowman Biomass Project – to greatly reduce fuels in developed community and protect a large amount of structures in case of a wildfire. The gross acres within the high-risk area are 887 acres. It is estimated for this project 350 net acres will actually be treated.

A demonstration chipping-biomass project is proposed in the area of Bowman, on private property, containing the heaviest concentration of fuels. This would

include coordinating with and informing many landowners on the fire threat and how to lower the fire danger – fuels reduction. It would also inform landowners of the new 100-foot CDF clearance standards (State Law) and bring them into compliance. A biomass operation would occur encompassing all landowners who agree to enter into the project. The trees would be felled mechanically, chipped, and delivered to the Wheelabrator Shasta Energy power plant in nearby Anderson. It can be roughly stated that the proceeds from the chips will pay for the chipping costs. The grant would have to cover setup, cutting, and the trucking. Trucking costs will be less than normal due to the short distance to he power plant. Approval anticipated in 2005.

ZONE 2 (BOWMAN / LAKE CALIFORNIA / BEND)
FIRE CAUSES 1994 - 2004



ZONE 3 – Bend, Dales, Hog Lake

PRIORITY RATING: Low

Zone 3 is located in the northern portion of Tehama County. Communities within the Zone, Dales and Bend, are rural and sparsely populated. Most of the zone is grassland and grass-dominated oak-woodland. Grasses are the major carrier of fire in this area. Grassland fires accompanied by high winds are likely to spread rapidly and damage large areas. Rangeland, structures, and occupants are the major assets at risk in Zone 3. Another issue in the Zone is the lack of dependable year-round water sources. Most fires in Zone 3 have been caused by human activity including equipment use and vehicle exhaust.

Stakeholders

Battle Creek Watershed Conservancy

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The Nature Conservancy

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Objectives

Protect urban developments in the area
Reduce fire starts along roadways from vehicle use
Conduct residential fire safe inspections in the Bend and Dales Station areas

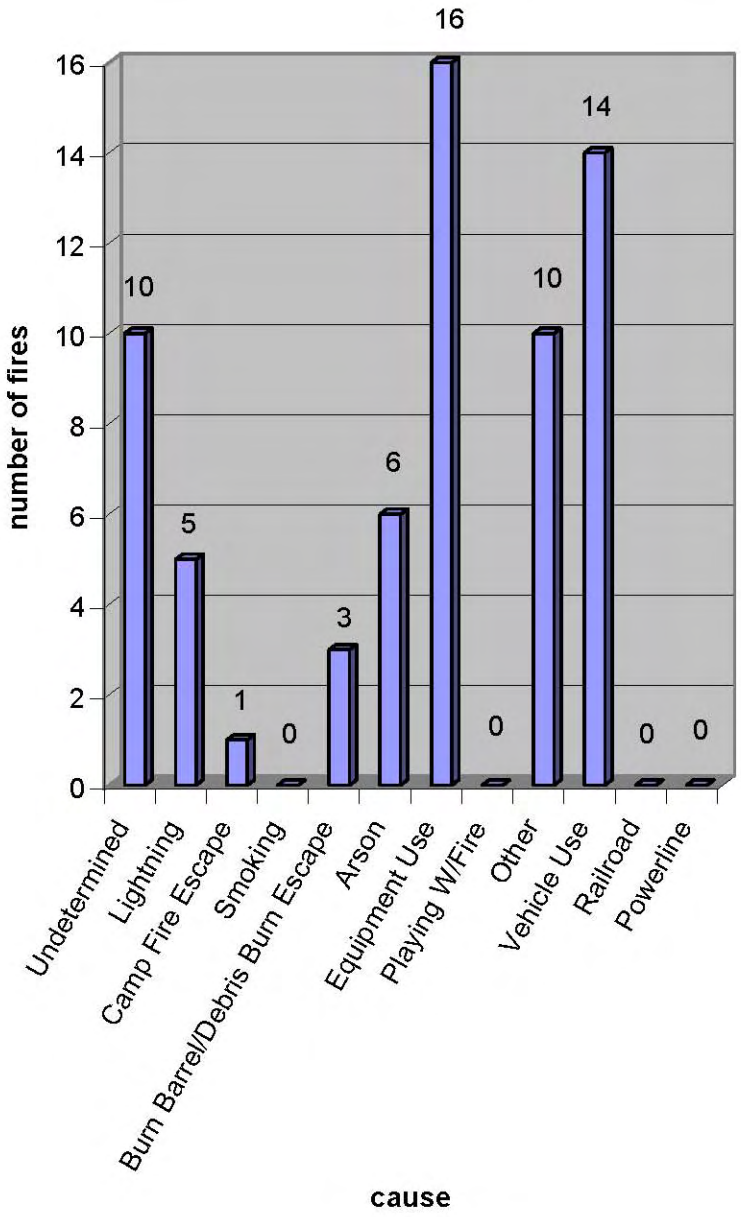
Projects

Bend Boundary
This Wildland/Urban interface project entails low intensity burning of grass and light brush ground fuels within 120 acres of Blue Oak-woodlands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the Bend District of Tehama County. The project area is adjacent to a subdivision and other urban developments, and as a result, is of particular interest to the BLM as a priority project under the National Fire Plan. In addition to fire hazard reduction, the project is expected to yield pond and watershed improvement benefits. BLM planned to conduct hazard reduction

burns in May 2005, with the objective of reducing fuel loading and fire hazard within the Unit by reducing the grass. The burns were conducted in cooperation with CDF.

Lassen Foothills Range Management (Zones 3, 7 & 8)
This project is described under “Multiple Zone Projects.” (page 71)
Highway 36E Fuel Break (Zones 4,5,&8)
This project is described under “Multiple Zone Projects.”

ZONE 3 (BEND / DALES / HOG LAKE)
FIRE CAUSES 1994 - 2004



ZONE 4 – Manton, Sky Ranch

PRIORITY RATING: Moderate

Zone 4 is located in the northeastern portion of Tehama County and includes the rural communities of Manton and Ponderosa Sky Ranch. Chaparral and oak-woodland are the dominant vegetation types. Grasses are often a major carrier of fire.

Multiple large wildland fires have threatened the structures, occupants, and rangeland in Zone 4. The wildland urban interface area is the most at risk. The Battle Creek watershed is also at risk from fire damage. Water supply is adequate in the Zone but access is limited. Causes of fire in this area have primarily been lightening, and human activities including, equipment use, vehicle exhaust, and debris burn escapes.

Stakeholders

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(530) 378-8242

Mike Mitzel
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http://www.spi-ind.com

Objectives

- Identify locations for fuel breaks
- Conduct residential fire safe inspections in Manton and the Ponderosa Sky Ranch
- Work with Cal Trans and Public Works on roadside fuel modification
- Develop fire protection water supply infrastructure for Manton and Sky Ranch areas
- Determine initial attack capabilities at the Manton Station

Projects

Highway 36E Fuel Break (Zones 4,5,&8)
This project is described under “Multiple Zone Projects.” (page 71)

Hazen Road Fuel Break Project

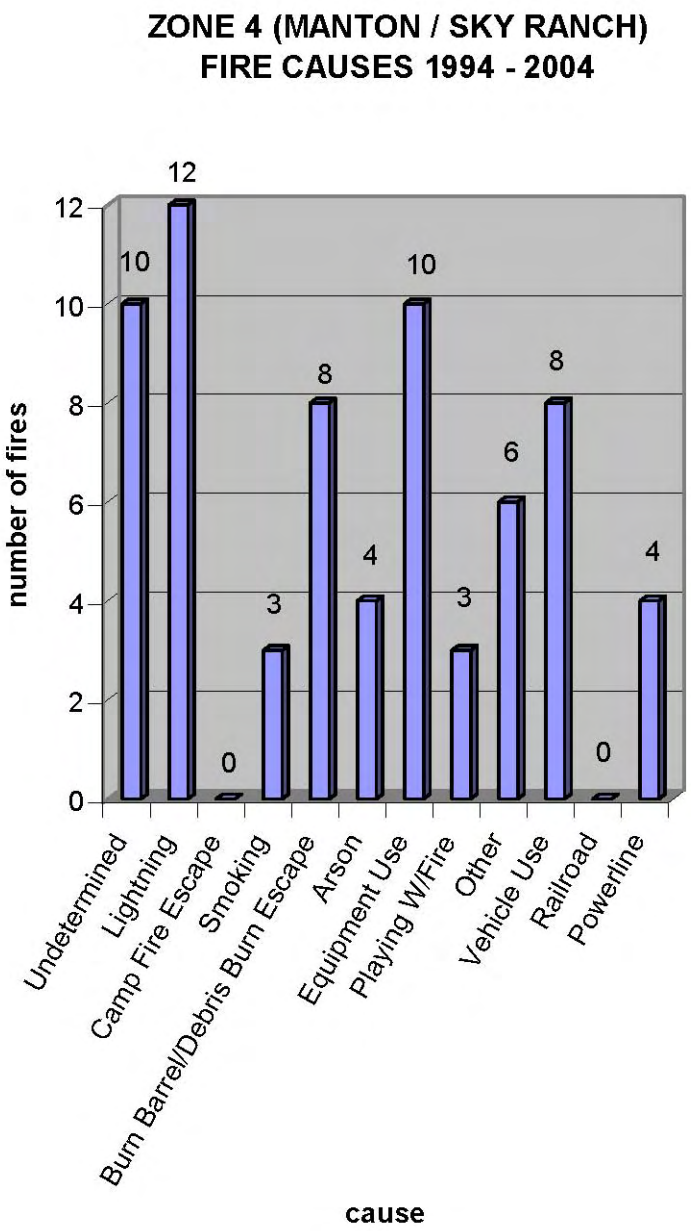
The Hazen Road Fuel Break Project name is derived from the road that is part of the a fuel break that will eventually run from Manton Road to Ponderosa Way on the south side of the Manton town site. This fuel break was started in 1999 and is funded by grant monies from the Battle Creek Watershed Conservancy. The first phase reduced the vegetation for 100 feet on both sides of Hazen Road. The second phase was to continue east from Hazen Road and connect to Ponderosa Way. In 2003, during a six-week period, using CDF fire crews and 550 goats, the "shaded fuel break" was extended to the east covering an additional 40 acres. The Tehama Fire Council and the Battle Creek Watershed Conservancy was successful in receiving additional grant funding to maintain and extend the shaded fuel break. In 2004, work continued on the fuel break to extend it to meet the project goal and to maintain the existing fuel break to keep it effective for the protection area of the Manton town site.

The Hazen Road Fuel Break Project is part of the Battle Creek Defensible Fuel Profile Zone Project (Zone 4 & 5). This project is described under “Multiple Zone Projects.”

Ponderosa Sky Ranch Fuel Break

In early June of 2002, the Sky Ranch fuel break was completed using CDF equipment and fire crews from Ishi Conservation Camp. The Sky Ranch Property Owners Association (SRPOA) initially funded the project. The fuel break incorporates existing roads and an airport runway along with fuel reduction done by CDF dozers and CDF fire crews to form a fuel break around the entire community of Ponderosa Sky Ranch. The project includes opening roads for engine access to water sources, and tree removal to provide a flight path for copters using local ponds. In 2003 the SRPOA implemented an ongoing maintenance plan to keep this vital ring or protection effective. As part of this plan, the southern portion of the fuel break was widened and improved using CDF equipment and a CDF fire crew. The intent is to improve a section annually, thus reducing the costs and still preserve

the fuel break. This project is an ongoing effort between CDF and the SRPOA.



ZONE 5 – Mill Creek, Mineral

PRIORITY RATING: Moderate

Zone 5 is located in the northeastern portion of Tehama County. Most people in the Zone live in the communities of Mineral and Mill Creek. The vegetation is primarily mixed conifer timberland. Although generally a poor carrier of fire, timberland can support large, intense fires when associated with high wind, especially when they become dry in the latter parts of the summer.

The communities and timberland are the primary assets in Zone 5. Lightning has caused almost half of the fires in the Zone during the past decade, but most of these have been small. The other half of the causes has been from equipment use. Fires causing significant losses such as the 1992 Fountain Fire in Shasta County were due to high winds and dry weather.

Stakeholders

Mill Creek Conservancy

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Objectives

Identify locations for fuel breaks
Conduct residential fire safe inspections in Mineral and Mill Creek Areas
Implement equipment inspection and timber harvest inspection programs
Determine initial attack capabilities at the Lassen Lodge Station

Projects

Battle Creek Defensible Fuel Profile Zone Project (Zone 4 & 5)
This project is described under “Multiple Zone Projects.” (page 71)

Panther Springs Boondocks Fuels Reduction Project
The project area is located approximately 10 miles southeast of Payne’s Creek

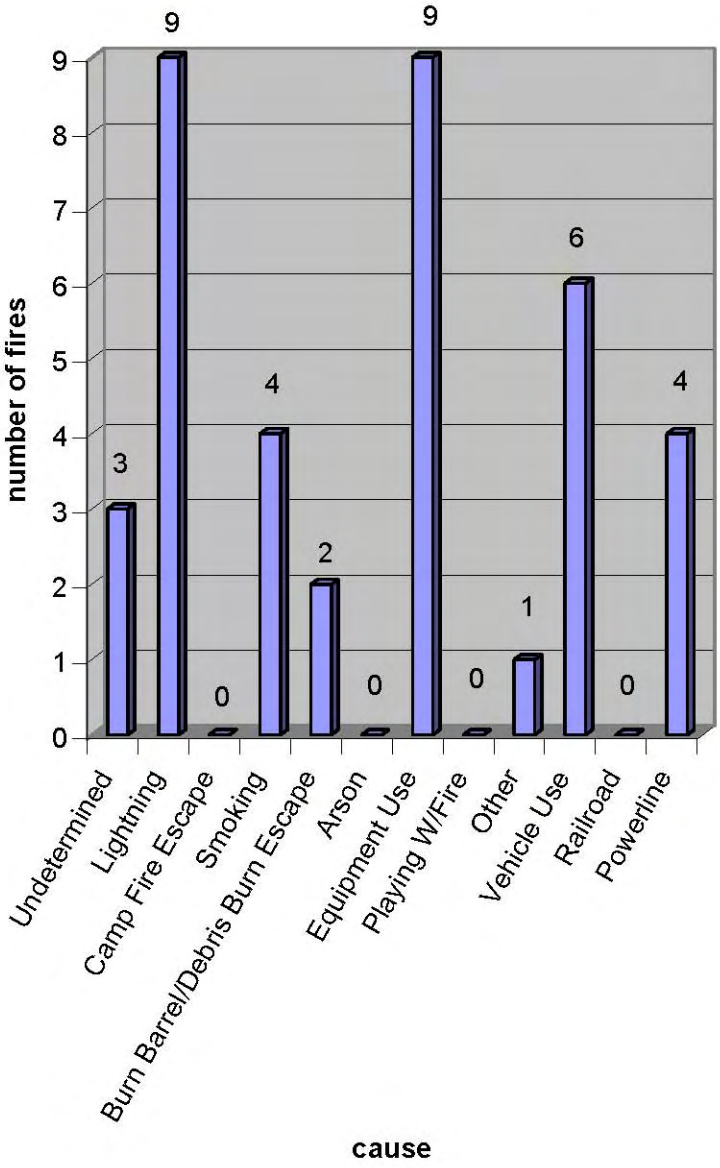
and involves 620 acres. The project area surrounds the “Boondocks” community and is therefore of significance due to wildland/urban interface issues. The goal is to reduce surface and ladder fuels to help protect the community and reduce the intensity and severity of wildfire. Some thinning of understory shrubs and trees less than 8” dbh and piling is anticipated along private property boundaries and control lines. Existing roads, trails, and natural barriers will be used for control lines where available. Any constructed lines will be by hand. Project implementation was initiated in 2003. Work is still in progress.

Westward to Cold Springs Fuel Break Project
This project is located 6 miles west of Butte Meadows in Butte County and involves approximately 200 acres. This project will be done in two phases. Phase 1 will involve thinning understory shrubs and trees less than 8” dbh and piling for fall burning. Phase 2 will involve understory burning to reduce residual fuels. This project is being proposed to help complete the H-Line Fuel Break being constructed cooperatively by Sierra Pacific Industries and CDF. The fuel break starts at Soda Springs on Highway 32 and extends to Campbellville and Cohasset Ridge. Control lines will be constructed by hand.

Mill Creek LLC Shaded Fuel Break (MILL CREEK HOMESITES FUELS)
Project work will consist of thinning overstocked stands and reducing down fuels. As a result, a shaded fuel break will be created that will protect the industrial and non-industrial lands private lands around the community of Mill Creek as well as federal lands managed by the Lassen National Forest. The project area is expected to total roughly 320 acres. Project will be implemented with the support of RAC funding.

Mt. Lassen Church Camp Fuels Reduction
This 10-acre fuels reduction project consists of hand thinning, piling, and pile burning in order to reduce wildfire hazard in the interface area between the Lassen National Forest and the Mt Lassen Church Camp.

ZONE 5 (MINERAL / MILL CREEK)
FIRE CAUSES 1994 - 2004



ZONE 6 – Live Oak, West Red Bluff

PRIORITY RATING: High

Zone 6 is located in central Tehama County. Human population is concentrated in the eastern part of the Zone in Red Bluff. There are many rural ranch houses in the area. The ranch houses and their rangelands as well as the communities of Zone 6 are considered the primary assets at risk of fire. Arson and other human activities are a significant cause of fire in the Zone. Equipment use, arson, controlled/debris burn escapes and other undetermined human activities caused over half of the fires in the past decade.

Stakeholders

Reeds – Red Bank Landowners Group

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(530) 527-3013 ext. 3
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Tehama County Resource Conservation District
Vicky Dawley
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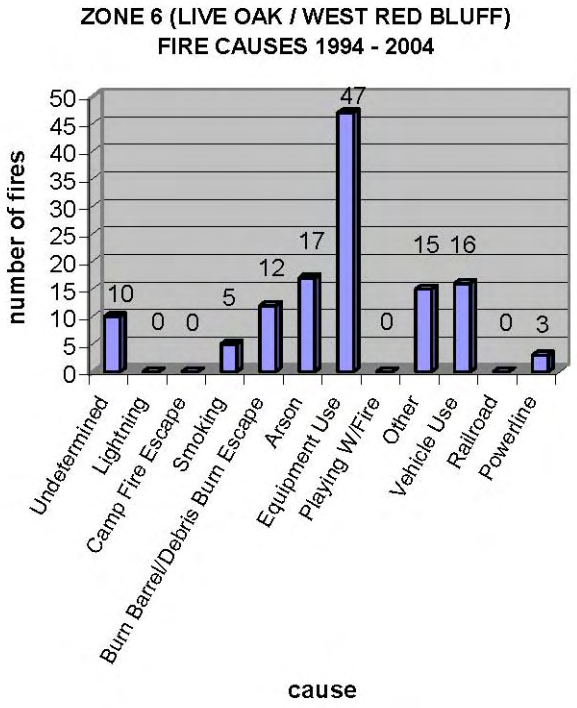
Objectives

Conduct residential fire safe inspections in target areas
Determine initial attack capabilities at the Red Bank Station
Conduct residential fire safe inspections in West Red Bluff



ZONE 7 – Vina Plains

PRIORITY RATING: Low

Zone 7 is located on the valley floor from central to southern Tehama County. There are no communities in the Zone. Vegetation is primarily grassland and grass-dominated oak-woodland. Grass is the major carrier of fire and has the potential to carry fires from the populated western portion of the Zone into the foothills on the eastern side of the valley.

Rangeland and prime fisheries are the main assets at risk from fire. Most fires in Zone 7 are due to human activities at the western edge in the wildland urban interface. Equipment use and debris burning are the two most common specific causes of fire.

Stakeholders

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Deer Creek Watershed Conservancy

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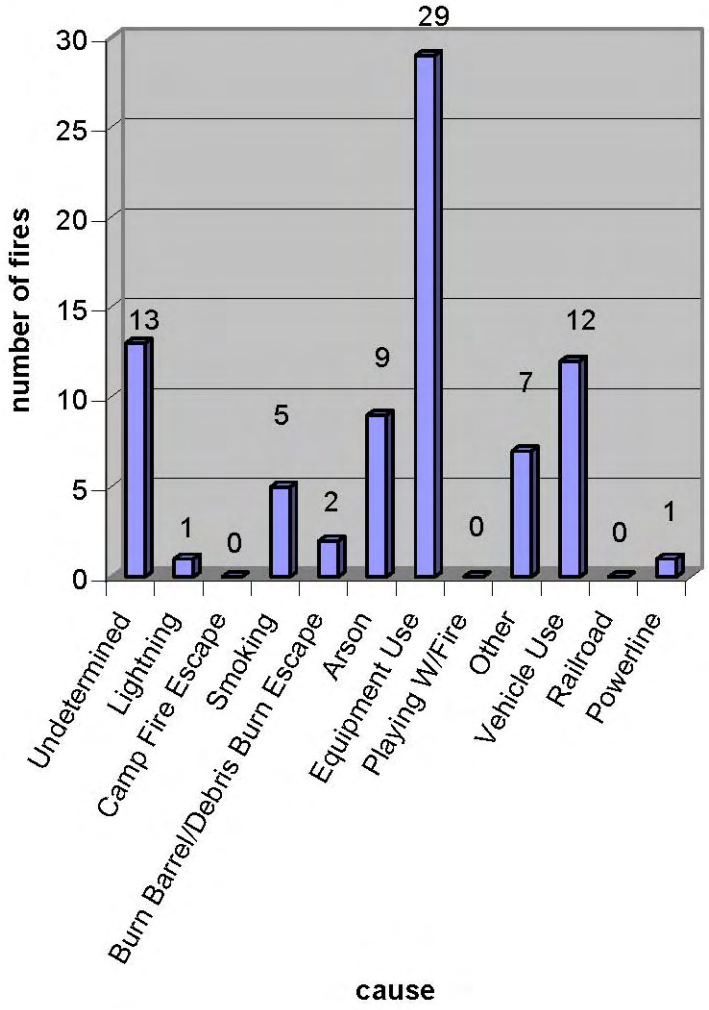
Objectives

- Reduce the threat of wildfires spreading into the urban area
- Reduce fire starts in the urban area that threaten the wildland

Projects

Lassen Foothills Range Management (Zones 3, 7 & 8)
This project is described under “Multiple Zone Projects.”

ZONE 7 (VINA PLAINS)
FIRE CAUSES 1994 - 2004



ZONE 8 – Ishi, Paynes Creek

PRIORITY RATING: Moderate

Zone 8 is located in the eastern foothills of Tehama County and contains the rural community of Paynes Creek. Oak-woodland and chaparral are the predominant vegetation types in the Zone while grasses are often the major carrier of fire. Fast spreading grass/chaparral fires pose the greatest threat in the low elevations of Zone 8 while high intensity fires of woodlands present the most significant threat in high elevations.

Protection from fires in the Zone is most needed for the watersheds of Antelope, Dye, Mill and Deer creeks and rangeland used for livestock grazing. Lightning and power lines have caused several large fires. Most smaller fires are due to equipment use, arson, and vehicle exhaust.

Stakeholders

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Objectives

Identify locations for fuel breaks
Determine effectiveness of initial attack capabilities and accessibility issues
Determine fire detection capabilities (particularly during lightning and/or high wind events)
Conduct residential fire safe inspections in Paynes Creek and surrounding areas

Projects

Lassen Foothills Range Management (Zones 3, 7 & 8)
This project is described under "Multiple Zone Projects."

Paynes Creek Sportsman Club
The Paynes Creek Sportsman Club and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection are partnering in a wildland/urban interface project, which will address fire and fuels management issues as well improve wildlife habitat. The project area encompasses approximately 1500 acres. Although still in the early stages of planning, the project initially calls for about 500 acres of brush crushing and winter burning. The overall goal of the project is to provide defensible space for cabins located inside the project boundaries. Project work is also expected to improve wildlife habitat in the area. Project work has been tentatively scheduled since the fall of 2003. Approximately 1 mile of firebreak is in progress.

Highway 36E Fuel Break
When completed, this 16 mile shaded fuel break between Paynes Creek and Mineral is expected to provide an effective east-west break in fuels along both sides of Battle Creek Canyon. Participants in the project design and completion include the CalTrans and the California Department of Forestry and fire Protection. As of 2004, approximately16 miles of the project's length has been completed, and is maintained as necessary.

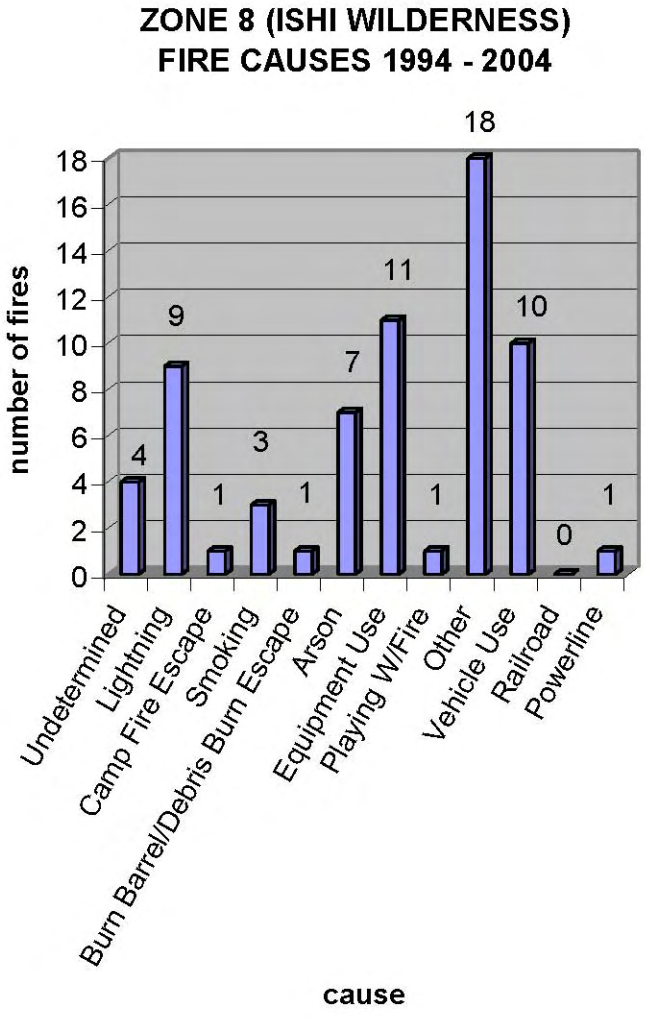
Hogsback/Plum Creek Fuels Reduction Project (Hogsback Ridge Fire Management)
This project is located approximately 5 miles south of the Community of Paynes Creek. It involves prescribed burning on about 3400 acres of land managed largely by the U.S. Forest Service. Roughly 325 acres is located on Tehama State Wildlife Area lands. The goal of the project is to reduce the intensity/severity of a wildland fire. Much of the area borders on or was impacted by past large fires including the Finley (1990), Dehaven (1999), and Gun 2 (1999). One area, a pine plantation of approximately 40 acres on Ponderosa Road, will require some understory brush reduction prior to burning.

The project calls for low to moderate intensity prescribed burns extending approximately 500-600 feet on both sides of Plum Creek Road and Hogsback

Road. The goal is to retain 50-70% of the brush in order to provide cover for migrating deer herds, reduce the intensity and severity of wildfire, and provide a ridge top fuel break to assist in fire suppression activities. Some brush removal is anticipated along control lines (against private property boundaries and on the north and south containment lines). It is anticipated that brush removal and line construction will be completed by hand, but a dozer may be used if there is concurrence by resource specialists (archeology, botany, wildlife, and hydrology).

In addition, low to moderate prescribed burns will be executed throughout the entire unit. In order to reduce the intensity and severity of wildfire, approximately 40 to 80% of the brush and down woody material will be removed throughout the various project units. One portion (SE ¼ of SE ¼ Sec. 12) is a young pine plantation that will require some understory brush reduction prior to burning. This will be done by hand or mastication. Existing roads and natural barriers will be used for control lines where available. Any constructed control lines will be done by hand. It is anticipated no control lines will need to be constructed except where necessary to protect sensitive areas.

There is a 10,000-gallon water tank placed approximately 9 miles up Hogsback Road that is filled and ready for fire suppression use.


ZONE 8 (ISHI WILDERNESS)
FIRE CAUSES 1994 - 2004
number of fires
cause
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
4
9
1
3
1
7
11
1
18
10
0
1
Undetermined
Lightning
Camp Fire Escape
Smoking
Burn Barrel/Debris Burn Escape
Arson
Equipment Use
Playing W/Fire
Other
Vehicle Use
Railroad
Powerline

ZONE 9 – Flournoy, Rancho Tehama

PRIORITY RATING: High

Zone 9 encompasses much of the southern portion of Tehama County and includes the primarily residential communities of Flournoy and Rancho Tehama. Vegetation is a mixture of grassland, chaparral and oak-woodland. Grasses are the major carrier of fire. Zone 9 has the second highest occurrence of fires during the period from 1990 to 2001. High winds in the Zone threaten to spread fires rapidly. Approximately one-third of the fires were caused by equipment use. Arson, vehicle exhaust and smoking were also significant fire causes.

Stakeholders

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Objectives

Design fuel breaks
Work with Public Works to modify roadside fuel loading
Continue to improve Rancho Tehama area's water supply source
Continue focused residential inspections in Rancho Tehama area
Design a focused fire prevention program for the Rancho Tehama community
Review effectiveness of initial attack capabilities at Paskenta Station
Continue to assist the Tehama County Resource Conservation District on developing the Tehama West Fire Plan
Work with the Black Butte Recreation Area – fire prevention and education training

Projects

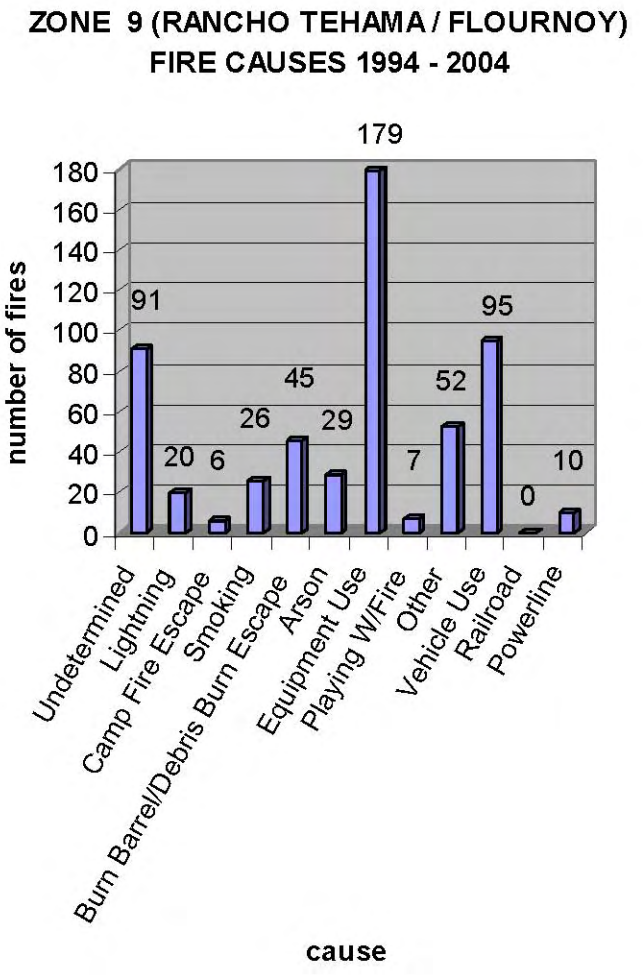
Rancho Tehama Water Tanks
Zone nine in which the Rancho Tehama community is located, has limited water sources and water storing facilities available for use when wildfires occur. The Rancho Tehama Water projects entail the installation of cisterns in which water for fire fighting can be stored. Two of the facilities were completed in 2001 and the RTR 10,000 gallon water tanks were completed and are available for use as of 2004.
The Rancho Tehama Volunteer Fire Department was closed in 2003, and was reopened in 2004.

Fire Inspections

Random fire inspections are performed by CDF on residences in the area, to reinforce that defensible space has been established around your homes, in order to give firefighters a fighting chance against fire. As of January 1, 2005, new standards include clearing all dry grass, brush, and dead leaves at least 100' from your home. You may contact your local Fire Department, or your Fire Safe Council for more information about fire safe landscaping and other steps you can take to increase your home's chance of surviving a wildfire at www.firesafecouncil.org.

Red Bluff Farms

CDF performs inspections on equipment to ensure fire-safe compliance. The boundaries to the Eucalyptus groves have been graded in order to provide a fuel break in case of fire in or around the immediate area. Grading is completed yearly in May to prepare for the upcoming fire season.



ZONE 10 – Glenn County (SRA)

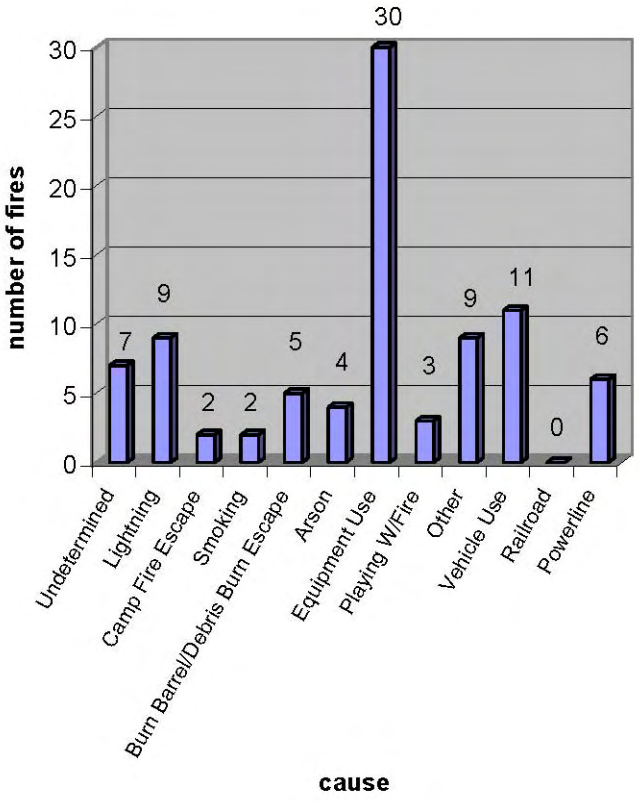
PRIORITY RATING: Low

Zone 10 encompasses much of the western portion of Glenn County. Outside the community of Elk Creek, population is dispersed through the Zone in ranches and rural homes. Vegetation is a mixture of grassland, chaparral and woodland. Grass is the major carrier of fire. Historically, major fires in Zone 10 have been spread by grass and chaparral and were associated with high winds and low humidity. These fires threatened residences, range and agricultural lands, and recreation centers in Glenn County. The leading causes of fires from 1994 to 2004 were equipment use and vehicle exhaust.

Objectives

Work with Cal Trans and Public Works to reduce roadside fuel hazards
Continue Highway 162 fuel break project (annual roadside strip burning)
Continue Residential fire safe inspections in target areas
Focus fire prevention programs on hardwood harvesting operations

ZONE 10 (GLENN COUNTY)
FIRE CAUSES 1994 - 2004



Federal Response Area East (FRA East)

Humboldt Summit Prescribed Burn
The Almanor District of the Lassen National Forest proposes to execute a moderate intensity 430 acre prescribed burn designed to reduce surface fuels and create a mosaic of vegetative patterns that is expected to improve wildlife habitat. Included in the acreage total will be a roughly 200 acres Defensible Fuel Profile Zone. Approximately 290 acres of the project area will be within Tehama County with the remaining acreage in Butte County.

Federal Response Area West

Felkner Understory Burn
The Mendocino National Forest has planned an approximately 500-acre fuels reduction project in southwestern Glenn County that started in the spring of 2003 and is continuing for a total of 5 years. The project entails broadcast burning of slash and hand piled material generated in connection with plantation thinning of previously logged sites. Project work is expected to provide a reduction in accumulated fuels and the risk of stand replacing wildfire, as well as the release of a young timber stand.

Alder Springs Mechanical Fuel Treatment
In addition to the use of prescribed fire as a means to reduce fuel loading, the Grindstone District of the Mendocino National Forests is planning to excavate and chip on site, chaparral plant material within Grindstone Creek.

Salt Log Chaparral Burning
The Mendocino National Forest conducted prescribed burn with chaparral ecosystems on Hardin Ridge, Shepard Ridge, Self Ridge, McGill Ridge, and San Hedrin Ridge. The goal of the project was to reduce fuels, maintain firebreaks, and improve wildlife habitat.

Forest Highway 7 Underburn
This Forest Service fuels reduction project is now in the completion stage and is expected to entail the burning of roughly 163 acres of timberland and brush land near Alder Springs.

Oak Ridge Project
Currently in the planning stage, this 4000 acre wildlife and fuels driven project on Forest Service lands within Tehama County will entail chaparral burning, thinning, and timber stand thinning as well as underburning. The project is expected to be funded by the Turkey Federation as well as federal fuels management funds. Project work will be conducted incrementally and will take approximately 10 years to complete.

Telephone Pole Timber Sale
During 2002, fuels reduction work was completed in connection with the Telephone Pole Timber Sale.
In addition to these specific projects, fuels management personnel on the Mendocino Forest expect to burn between 2500 and 3000 acres of chaparral per year on various projects. Type conversion maintenance projects will also be started in the next several years, which will reduce vegetation within key, fuel breaks on many ridges throughout the eastside of the forest.

Projects in Multiple Zones

Battle Creek Defensible Fuel Profile Zone Project (Zone 4 & 5)
The Battle Creek Watershed Conservancy (BCWC), Sierra Pacific Industries, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and the United States Forest Service recognize the importance of fire defense improvements and fuels reduction in preventing catastrophic wildfire. To achieve their goal of fire prevention, this group of landowners and land managers has initiated a program of constructing shaded fuel breaks and defensible fuel profile zones within the watershed. The group has also begun implementing actions for the reduction of excessive fuel loads in the upper watershed. Along with the shaded fuel break in process along Hazen Road in Manton, additional fuel breaks on the north side of the watershed in the Shingletown ridge area are expected to strengthen the defensible spaces used to hold fires. Through public outreach and the Hazen Road demonstration project, the BCWC emphasizes the clear link between the need and benefit of defensible spaces on small and large properties and the potential impact of catastrophic fire in the watershed.

The BCWC Board has contracted with CDF to implement a 100' wide five-mile long shaded fuel break along both sides of Hazen Road in Manton to connect Manton Road with Ponderosa Way. The initial 5-mile portion of this project has been completed. Another 2 miles was completed in 2003. The Board has contracted with the Lassen National Forest to develop a Fuels Management Strategy between Sierra Pacific Industries and the United States Forest Service on their lands within the Battle Creek watershed. The strategy will include a field verified fuel loading inventory; development of a shaded fuel break or defensible fuel profile zone plan; and site specific treatment and priority recommendations for all areas identified as having excessive fuel loadings. This portion of the project was completed in 2003. The BCWC Board will be seeking funding to maintain the Hazen Road fuel break and to implement the Fuels Management Strategy developed by Sierra Pacific Industries and the Lassen National Forest. It is also hoping to implement an additional 20 miles of shaded fuel breaks on the north side of the Battle Creek watershed including Shingletown ridge as well as along Ponderosa way to Mineral pending further funding.

Highway 36E Fuel Break (Zones 3,4,5&8)
This is a shaded fuel break(s) and fuel reductions along 36E from Hog Lake area to the Plumas County line. The project(s) are funded by CalTrans and meet their sight clearance standards. The projects are ongoing although all areas are not worked every year. The costs are covered by CalTrans under normal reimbursement procedures. The work on the CalTrans right-of-way extends for approximately 45 miles through both state and federal DPA. In 2004 nearly 25 miles of roadside was treated.

Lassen Foothills Range Management (Zones 3, 7 & 8)
The Lassen Foothill Range Management Project encompasses three California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection zones within Tehama and Butte County. The project integrates prescribed fire use with wildfire response to manage grasslands, chaparral, and oak-woodland in an ecological sustainable manner. The project is led by a coalition that includes The Nature Conservancy, ranchers and agencies in eastern Tehama County. The project was selected to participate in a national working group called the *Fire Learning Network* to facilitate collaborative landscape scale fire management.

Weed-control burns occur between May and June with an occasional small experimental burns being conducted in the fall. Normally, existing roads and wet lines are utilized to contain fire spread. Minor lengths of hand or dozer lines are needed on occasion, where existing barriers are inadequate or where fire engine access is poor. Mechanically constructed fire lines are normally constructed on previous fire lines or where primitive roads have already been developed. In 2005, approximately 3,000 acres were burned.

Deer Creek Fire Management Framework
This fire management plan attempts to establish steps that will minimize economic and environmental losses resulting from catastrophic wildfires and identify pre-fire management projects to control and mitigate sedimentation and habit loss due to severe fires. Among the plan's recommendation are:

Encourage landowners to utilize information developed through The Nature Conservancy's prescribed rangeland burning projects as well as the technical assistance and legal indemnification for such projects available through participation in the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Vegetation Management Program.

Install of signs at road junctions in order to assist out-of-area firefighters in finding access to trails, particularly in the lower watershed and promote the maintenance of such signage.

Concentrate future fuels management efforts on creating defensible zones at the margins between the foothill grassland/chaparral and timbered areas and on the creation of more fire tolerant forest stands throughout the upper portions of the

Deer Creek Watershed.

Encourage low impact methods of fuel reduction such as forest thinning and under burning on public forestlands within the watershed, especially in those areas where relatively small projects could increase the effectiveness of private fuel reduction projects.

Encourage the Lassen National Forest to design fuels inventories and area treatments for un-roaded areas within the upper Deer Creek Watershed.

CDF coordination of GIS databases containing existing fuel break projects and forest conditions with in State Responsibility Areas.

Tehama West Fire Plan

The Tehama County Resource Conservation District (TCRCD) has recently submitted a grant application under the National Fire Plan's Economic Action Program in order to finance the preparation of the Tehama West Fire Plan. When completed, the document will provide site-specific information on land use, fire prevention infrastructure, fuels and communities within CDF zones 1, 6, and 9, which encompasses approximately 700,000 acres within western Tehama County. The plan will also discuss the interrelated nature of fire and fuels projects within adjacent national forest lands with those found on private lands inside the CDF zones. With this information, the TCRCD expects to provide convincing arguments for the value of specific projects when applying for fire and resource conservation grants. Of particular interest to the Tehama County district are projects for fire safety, fire education, and fuels reduction road mapping watershed improvement projects along with wildlife habitat improvement projects.

Action Plan

Without question pre-fire management activities are paramount to reducing the impact of catastrophic wildland fire on life and property. Fire safe planning and hazardous fuel reduction is a collaborative effort involving public and private entities and citizens groups, and their ability to cooperatively plan, organize, staff, evaluate and control pre-fire management activities. Key to the continued success of pre-fire management activities is the consistent availability of grant funds through the National Fire Plan and other sources. This plan serves as the blueprint from which fire safe planning and

hazardous fuel reduction projects develop within Tehama and Glenn Counties.

The following table describes fire safe and hazardous fuel reduction projects completed as well as proposed projects with targeted completion dates over the next 5 years. Assumptions are made about funding, resources, environmental issues, and duration of tasks. This action plan will be reviewed annually for stakeholder involvement and fire safe council activity, changes in local land use plans, changes in the local wildland fire environment, and new data related to the fire plan assessments incorporated as it becomes available.

The Tehama-Glenn Unit Fire Management Plan was developed to address fire safe planning and hazardous fuel reduction concerns of federal, state & local fire agencies, fire safe councils and other stakeholders. The Fire Plan incorporates an across the board approach to reducing the occurrence and impact of wildland fire through a coordinated effort involving law enforcement (PRC-4291 defensible space requirements), education and information, community fire safe and evacuation planning, as well as hazardous fuels reduction.

In total, the Tehama-Glenn Fire Management Plan incorporates over 1,509,000 acres of hazardous fuel reduction and 81 miles of shaded fuel breaks averaging 300 ft wide. A large portion of this project work focuses on fire hazards and fuel loading in and around communities in the interface zone along with strategic locations found on public and private lands. The emphasis on fuel reduction will be to educate, enforce and assist homeowners in creating defensible space on their property.

Shaded fuel breaks are another significant component of the overall fuel reduction effort within the CDF's Tehama – Glenn Unit which focus on those fuel breaks that support the safe ingress of fire suppression forces and egress of civilians in and around communities. Some of the shaded fuel breaks included within this plan are a part of the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group (HFQLG). The Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act is a cohesive strategy designed to address hazardous fuel reduction and fire protection. Others include cooperative efforts to manage fuels between large private landowners, such as Sierra Pacific Industries and CDF under the Vegetative Management Program.

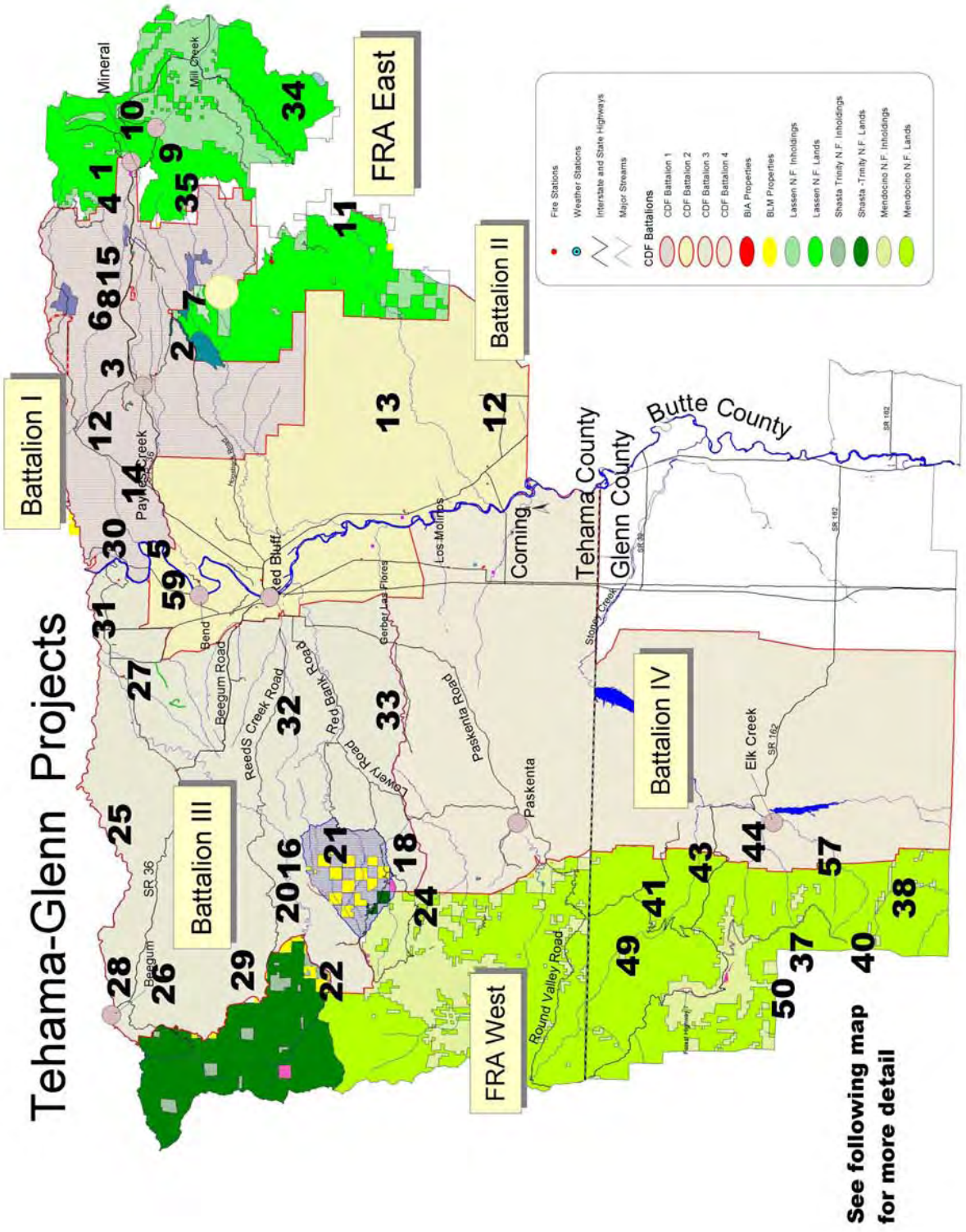
Summary of Completed Projects and those Proposed over the next 10 years

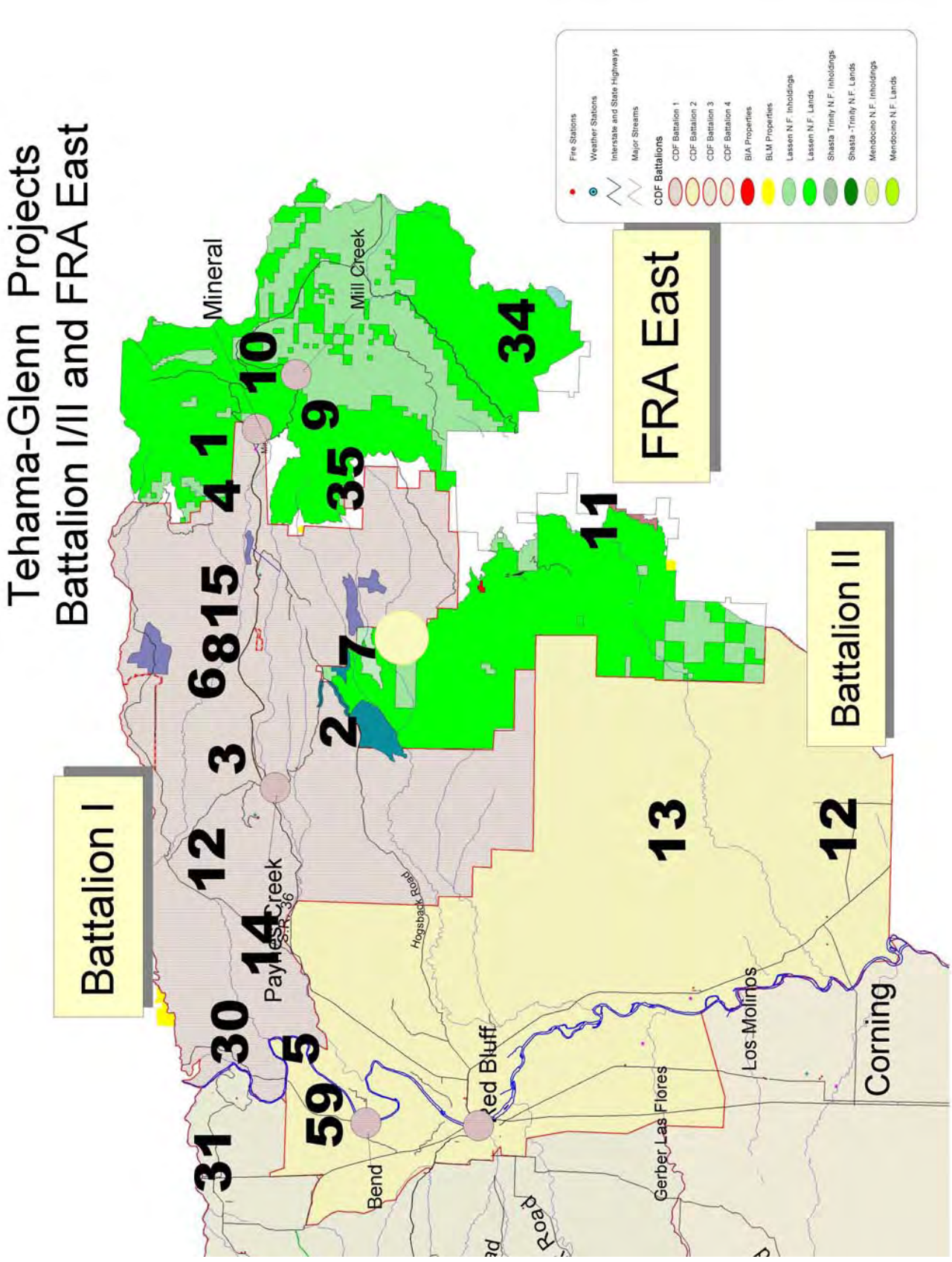
The following maps and tables provide the general location and a list of Fire Safe planning and hazardous fuel reduction projects within Tehama and Glenn Counties that have been recently completed, underway, or planned as a part of the Tehama-Glenn Unit Fire Management Plan, California and National Fire Plans.

The reference numbers in this table refer to numbers on the following four maps.

Reference #	Battalion	Fire Management Project Name
1	1	Battle Creek DFPZ
2	1	Hogsback Plum Creek Fuels Reduction Project
3	1	Hazen Road Fuel Break
4	1	Highway 36 Powerline Fuel Break
5	1	Bend Boundary
6	1	Battle Creek Defensible Fuel Profile Zone
7	1	Panther Springs/Boondocks
8	1	Ponderosa Sky Ranch Fuel Break
9	1	Mineral Fuel Break
10	1	Mill Creek LLC Shaded Fuel Break
11	1	Cold Springs Fuel Break
12	1,2	Lassen Foothills Range Management
13	2	Deer Creek Fire Management Framework
14	2	Paynes Creek Sportsmen Club
15	2	Highway 36E Fuel Break
16	3	Sunflower Lanyon Fuel Break
17	3	Sunflower Vegetation Management
18	3	Sunflower Mechanical Treatment
19	3	Sunflower Flat Water Development
20	3	North Red Bank Shaded Fuel Break
21	3	Sunflower Broadcast Burns
22	3	Crane Mills Shaded Fuel Break
23	3	Proposed Extension Crane Mills Shaded Fuel Break
24	3	Valentine Ridge/Colyear Springs Fuel Break
25	3	Cottonwood Creek Fire Management Plan
26	3	Tedoc Mountain CRMP-Phase 1
27	3	Quail Ridge Water Storage
28	3	Platina Fuel Break
29	3	Hammer Loop Fuel Break
30	3	Lake California Fuels Reduction
31	3	Lake California Multi-Hazard Evacuation Plan
32	3,4	Tehama West Fire Plan
33	4	Rancho Tehama Water Tanks
34	FRA-E	Humboldt Summit Prescribed Burn
35	FRA-E	Mt. Lassen Church Camp Fuels Reduction
36	FRA-W	Alder Springs Fuel Break
37	FRA-W	Felkner Underburn
38	FRA-W	Spanish Fire Restoration
39	FRA-W	Alder Springs Mechanical Fuel Treatments
40	FRA-W	Felkner Understory Burn

Reference #	Battalion	Fire Management Project Name
41	FRA-W	Salt Log Chaparral Burning
42	FRA-W	Forest Highway 7 Underburn
43	FRA-W	Long Point Underburn
44	FRA-W	Sky-Hi Community Protection Project
45	FRA-W	Grindstone Chaparral Project
46	FRA-W	Type Conversion Maintenance
47	FRA-W	Oak Ridge Project
48	FRA-W	Telephone Pole Timber Sale
49	FRA-W	KOP Timber Sale
50	FRA-W	Cold Chimney Timber Sale
51	FRA-W	Flat Timber Sale
52	FRA-W	Gibson Timber
53	FRA-W	Town Timber Sale
54	FRA-W	Fuel Break Maintenance
55	FRA-W	Salt Log Timber sale
56	FRA-W	Misc. Chaparral Burning
57	FRA-W	Dixon Orchard Shaded Fuel Break
58	FRA-W	Shaded Fuel Break
59	LRA	Rio Vista Tract 8.2


Tehama-Glenn Projects
Battalion I
Battalion II
Battalion III
Battalion IV
FRA East
FRA West
Mineral
Mill Creek
Payne Creek
Red Bluff
Los Molinos
Corning
Tehama County
Glenn County
Butte County
Beegum
Bend
Beegum Road
ReedS Creek Road
Red Bank Road
Lowery Road
Gerber Las Flores
Paskenta Road
Paskenta
Stony Creek
Elk Creek
SR 36
SR 162
Round Valley Road
Fire Stations
Weather Stations
Interstate and State Highways
Major Streams
CDF Battalions
CDF Battalion 1
CDF Battalion 2
CDF Battalion 3
CDF Battalion 4
BIA Properties
BLM Properties
Lassen N.F. Inholdings
Lassen N.F. Lands
Shasta Trinity N.F. Inholdings
Shasta -Trinity N.F. Lands
Mendocino N.F. Inholdings
Mendocino N.F. Lands
See following map
for more detail


Tehama-Glenn Projects
Battalion I/II and FRA East
Battalion I
Battalion II
FRA East
Fire Stations
Weather Stations
Interstate and State Highways
Major Streams
CDF Battalions
CDF Battalion 1
CDF Battalion 2
CDF Battalion 3
CDF Battalion 4
BIA Properties
BLM Properties
Lassen N.F. Inholdings
Lassen N.F. Lands
Shasta Trinity N.F. Inholdings
Shasta -Trinity N.F. Lands
Mendocino N.F. Inholdings
Mendocino N.F. Lands
Mineral
Mill Creek
Paynes Creek
SR 36
Hogsback Road
Red Bluff
Bend
Gerber Las Flores
Los Molinos
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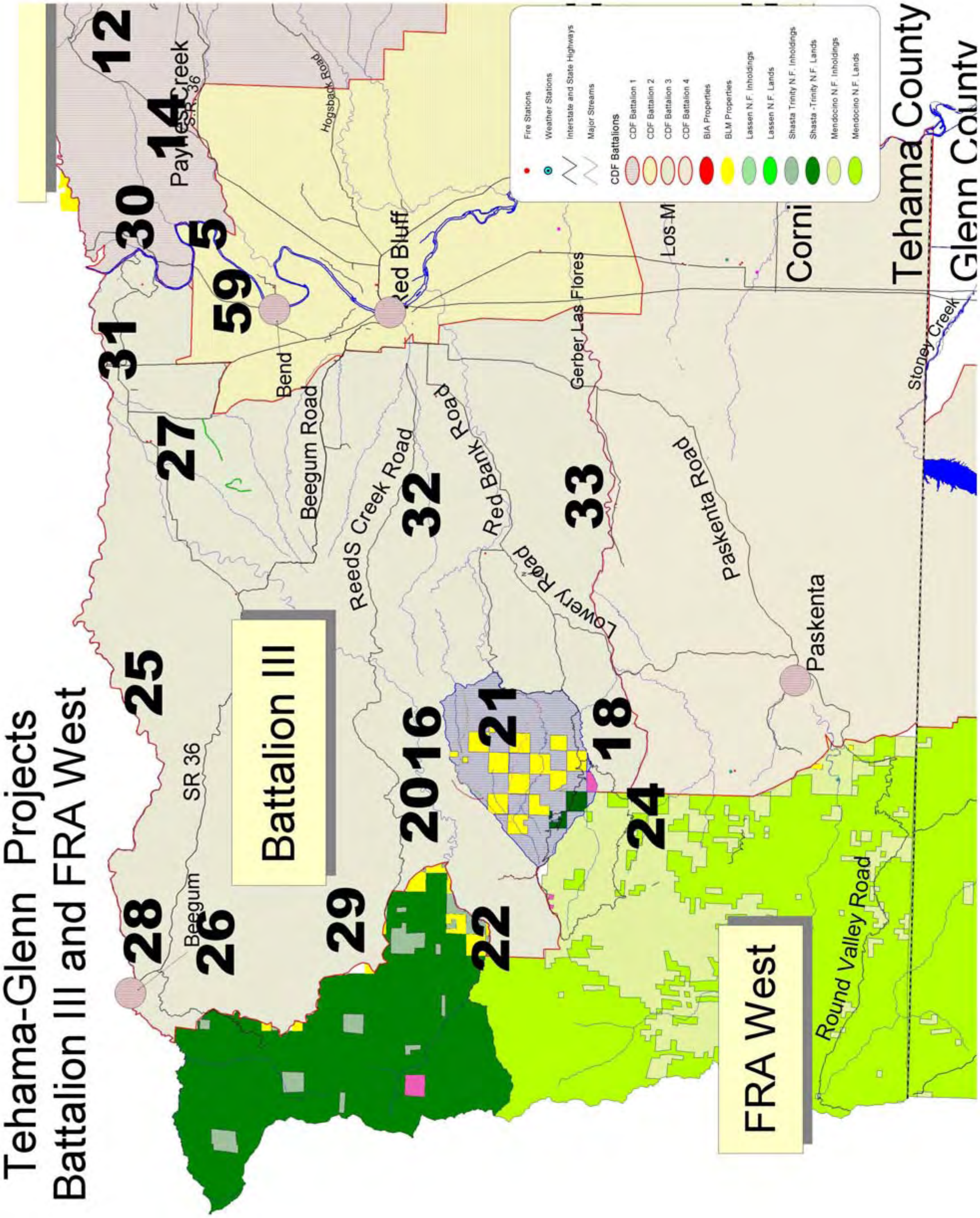
Tehama-Glenn Projects
Battalion III and FRA West
Battalion III
FRA West
Tehama County
Glenn County
Red Bluff
Bend
Paskenta
Beegum
Gerber Las Flores
Beegum Road
ReedS Creek Road
Red Bank Road
Lowery Road
Paskenta Road
Round Valley Road
Hogsback Road
SR 36
Stoney Creek
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Fire Stations
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CDF Battalion 1
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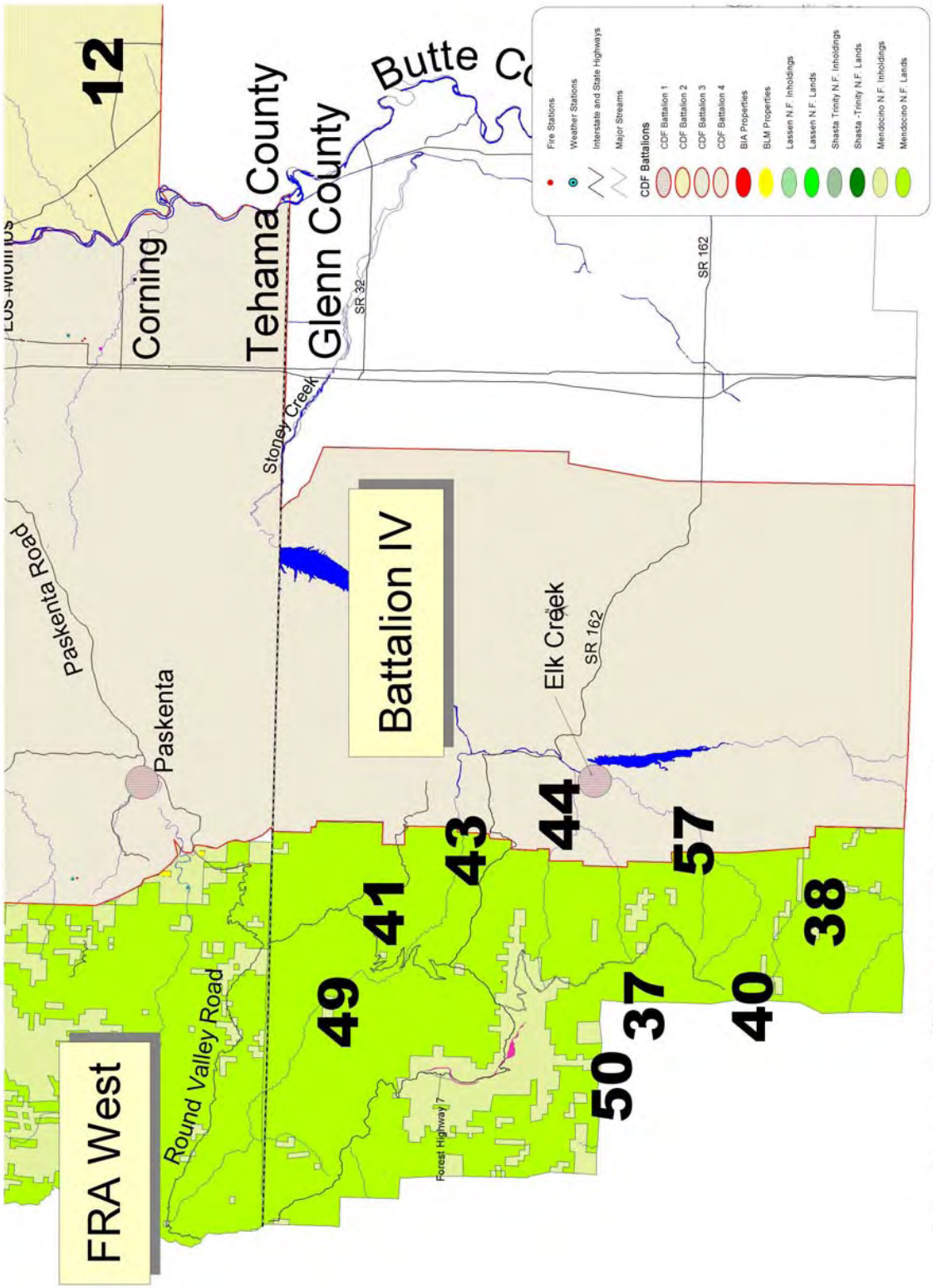
CDF Battalion 4
BIA Properties
BLM Properties
Lassen N.F. Inholdings
Lassen N.F. Lands
Shasta Trinity N.F. Inholdings
Shasta -Trinity N.F. Lands
Mendocino N.F. Inholdings
Mendocino N.F. Lands



Tehama-Glenn Projects
Battalion IV and FRA West

Zone	Battalion	Plan Year	Fire Management Project Name	Contact Person	Comment/Status	Urban Interface Area*			Wildland (Open) Area			Ownership				
						Area or Distance			Area or Distance			USFS	BLM	Other	Private Industrial	Private Non-Industrial
						Complete	In Progress	Planned	Complete	In Progress	Planned					
5	1	04+	Battle Creek DFPZ	Ron Perry	*Planed to be completed during the summer of 04 Project area is around the community of Mineral*			880 Acres				880 Acres				
3	1	03+	Hogsback Plum Creek Fuels Reduction Project (Hogsback Ridge Fire Management)	Tom Garcia	*Planned to be completed during the summer of 04*			675 Acres			2725 Acres	3200 Acres		200 Acres		
3	1	01+	Hazen Road Fuel Break	Gary Lyon	*Work ongoing as grant funds allow*			14 Miles							14 Miles	
3	1	03+	Highway 36 Powerline Fuel Break	Mike Mitzel	*70 Foot wide fuel hazard reduction along the south side of Hwy 36 under powerlines - Hogs Lake to Ishi Road*	Appx. 13 Miles	As needed									
3	1	04, 06-07	Bend Boundary	Walter Herzog	*Prescribed fire near BLM Bend boundary.*	120 Acres (04)		300 Acres (06) - 300 Acres (07)					720 Acres			
4,5	1	01+	Battle Creek Defensible Fuel Profile Zone	Sharon Gilmore	*RAC grant submitted in '03.*	5 Miles	2 Miles	20 Miles								
5	1	05	Panther Springs/ Boondocks	Tom Garcia	*Hazardous fuel reduction around the community and roads. Planned in 04*			580 Acres				580 Acres				
5	1	05	Ponderosa Sky Ranch Fuel Break	Gary Lyon					2 Miles							

Zone	Battalion	Plan Year	Fire Management Project Name	Contact Person	Comment/Status	Urban Interface Area*			Wildland (Open) Area			Ownership				
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						Complete	In Progress	Planned	Complete	In Progress	Planned					
5	1	03+	Mineral Fuel Break	Gary Lyon	Goat maintenance			X				60%			30%	10%
5	1	03+	Mill Creek LLC Shaded Fuel Break	Ken Larson	RAC proposal submitted in '03. Contract awarded			100 Acres				120 Acres			100 Acres	100 Acres
5	1	03+	Cold Springs Fuel Break	Ken Larson	Funded in part by RAC in '03				10 Acres		200 Acres	200 Acres				
3,7,8	1,2	06+	Lassen Foothills Range Management	Peter Hujik	Includes Rx fire & wildfire response				20,583 Acres	3,000 Acres	70,848 Acres		1,055 Acres	830 Acres		18,686 Acres
8	2	00+	Deer Creek Fire Management Framework	Diane Gaumer							20,000 Acres	4,000 Acres				16,000 Acres
8	2	03-04-05	Paynes Creek Sportsmen Club	Gary Lyon	Planned mechanical treatment & firebreak		1 Mile	500 Acres								500 Acres
8	2	03+	Highway 36E Fuel Break	CalTrans	Shaded fuel break in right of way		As needed		26+ Miles (04)							
1	3	02+	Sunflower Lanyon Fuel Break	Bill Burrows	Mechanical treatment completed in '02					20 Miles (700 Acres)			140 Acres			560 Acres
1	3	03+	Sunflower Vegetation Management	Chuck Schoendienst	Annual acreage figure				300 Acres	500 Acres	5,000 Acres		300 Acres			
1	3	04-05+	Sunflower Mechanical Treatment	Bill Burrows	Funded by landowners				2,000 Acres (14 Miles)	2,000 Acres (10 Miles)	2,000 Acres (22 Miles)		2,000 Acres			4,000 Acres
1	3	02+	Sunflower Flat Water Development	Bill Burrows	Pond & fire engine access completed in '02	X										
1	3	05	Red Bank Fuel Breaks	Bill Burrows	Planned summer '05						800 Acres (10 Miles)					800 Acres

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						Complete	In Progress	Planned	Complete	In Progress	Planned					
1	3	06	Sunflower Broadcast Burns	Andrea Carter	*BLM Funding Yolla Bolla*						1,300 Acres		1,300 Acres			
1	3	04+	Crane Mills Shaded Fuel Break	Mark Pritchard					60 Acres		6 Miles (200 Acres)				200 Acres	
1	3	04+	Proposed Extension Crane Mills Shaded Fuel Break	Mark Pritchard							2 Miles (76 Acres)				76 Acres	
1	3	03-04-05	Valentine Ridge/Colyear Springs Fuel Break	Bill Burrows/Dale Shippelhoute	*RAC & USFS grants submitted in '03.Heli-torch, bail & chain thin / burn*	205 Acres			10 miles/ 500 Acres in '03		3 Miles / 500 Acres	100 Acres	50 Acres		125 Acres	225 Acres
2	3	02+	Cottonwood Creek Fire Management Plan	Vieva Swearingen	*Completed with new projects added*	X					603,854 Acres			603,854 Acres		
2	3	03+	Tedoc Mountain CRMP-Phase 1	Vieva Swearingen	*RAC grant submitted in '03 Resubmitted in '04*						3,000 Acres					3,000 Acres
2	3	03+	Quail Ridge Fuel Break	Vieva Swearingen	*USFS grant submitted in '03 Resubmitted in '04.*			1 Mile								1 Mile
2	3	03-05	Quail Ridge Water Storage	Vieva Swearingen	*USFS grant submitted in '03 for 2 tanks – 1x5,000gal tank completed in '05*	X	X	X								
2	3	03, 07-08	Platina Fuel Break	Vieva Swearingen	*BLM Funded*	X	X	73 Ac (03) 1,060 Ac (07), 1,750 Ac (08)								73 Acres
2	3	04+	Hammer Loop Fuel Break	Vieva Swearingen	*Fuel reduction, 150' either side of the roads, appx 7 miles*		X	80 Acres					20 Acres			60 Acres

Zone	Battalion	Plan Year	Fire Management Project Name	Contact Person	Comment/Status	Urban Interface Area*			Wildland (Open) Area			Ownership				
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						Complete	In Progress	Planned	Complete	In Progress	Planned					
2	3	05+	Lake California Fuels Reduction	Greg Gutierrez	Annual acreage figure	600 Acres	75 Acres									
2	3	03	Lake California Multi-Hazard Evacuation Plan	Greg Gutierrez	Completed in 2004	X										
2,3,4,8,7	1, 2	05-06	Tehama East Fire Plan	Tom McCubbins	Grant submitted in '04. Work to begin fall of 2005						243,211 Acres	205,760 Acres	17,775 Acres	19676 Acres		
1,8,9	3, 4	03-05	Tehama West Fire Plan	Tom McCubbins	Grant submitted in '03. Work began winter of 2004.						668,168 Acres	83,826 Acres	14,744 Acres	4,113 Acres	56,545 Acres	508,941 Acres
9	4	01 & 04	Rancho Tehama Water Tanks	Dale Kinyon	Two completed - in '01and in '04. 10,000-gal tanks	X										
FRA East		03+	Humboldt Summit Prescribed Burn	Ken Larson	Burning in both Tehama and Butte County Includes 200 acres of DFPZ						430 Acres	430 Acres				
FRA east		03+	Mt. Lassen Church Camp Fuels Reduction	Ken Larson	Hand Thinning, Piling, and Pile Burning			10 Acres							10 Acres	
FRA west		06	Alder Springs Fuel Break	Dale Shippelhoute	Thinning, under-burning, mastication			2,700 Acres				2,700 Acres				
FRA west		03-08	Felkner Under-burn	Dale Shippelhoute	Under-burn in timber /plantations / piles			500 Acres			500 Acres				500 Acres	
FRA west		06	Spanish Fire Restoration	Dale Shippelhoute	Salvage / thin / pile /burn						1000 Acres					

Zone	Battalion	Plan Year	Fire Management Project Name	Contact Person	Comment/Status	Urban Interface Area*			Wildland (Open) Area			Ownership				
						Area or Distance			Area or Distance			USFS	BLM	Other	Private Industrial	Private Non-Industrial
						Complete	In Progress	Planned	Complete	In Progress	Planned					
FRA west		02+	Salt Log Chaparral Burning	Dale Shippelhoute	Burning on various ridgetops throughout the Grindstone Ranger District				2,500 Acres		2,500 Acres	2,500 Acres				
FRA west		03-05+	Forest Highway 7 Under-burn	Dale Shippelhoute	Hazardous Fuels Reduction under-burns near Alder Springs	275 Acres		275 Acres				275 Acres				
FRA west		02-05+	Long Point Under-burn	Dale Shippelhoute	Hazardous Fuels & timber under-burns				150 Acres		150 Acres	150 Acres				
FRA west			Sky-Hi Community Protection Project	Dale Shippelhoute	On Hold											
FRA west		01+	Grindstone Chaparral Project	Dale Shippelhoute	Heli-torch / landscape burns / type conversions and fuel break maintenance	2,291Acres (04), 2,500 Acres (03), 3,500 Acres (02)			2500 Acres (03), 450 Acres (05)		Ongoing 2,000 Acres/year					2,950 Acres
FRA west		04+	Valentine Ridge Fuel Break	Dale Shippelhoute	Ball/chain/heltorch burn				275 Acres		275 Acres	275 Acres				

Zone	Battalion	Plan Year	Fire Management Project Name	Contact Person	Comment/Status	Urban Interface Area*			Wildland (Open) Area			Ownership				
						Area or Distance			Area or Distance			USFS	BLM	Other	Private Industrial	Private Non-Industrial
						Complete	In Progress	Planned	Complete	In Progress	Planned					
FRA west		01-04+	Type Conversion Maintenance	Dale Shippelhoute	*Brush/Grass Burn – Ongoing project*	1544 Acres (2001-2005)	X	2,700 Acres				2,700 Acres				
FRA west		05	Oak Ridge Wildlife Burn	Dale Shippelhoute	*Thinning/understory burn/chaparral burn-10 year project*				551 Acres (2004-2005)		4,000 Acres	4,000 Acres				
FRA west		04+	Salt Log Timber Sale	Dale Shippelhoute	*Thinning / piling / burning*						130 Acres					
FRA west		02+	Telephone Pole Timber Sale	Dale Shippelhoute	*Combination of thinning, piling, and burning*	186 Acres		186 Acres				186 Acres				
FRA west		03+	KOP Timber Sale	Dale Shippelhoute	*Thinning / piling / burning*				268 Acres		268 Acres	268 Acres				
FRA west		07	Cold Chimney Timber Sale	Dale Shippelhoute	*Under-burning for Hazardous Fuels Reduction*						68 Acres	68 Acres				
FRA west		04+	Flat Timber Sale	Dale Shippelhoute	*Thinning / piling / burning*				195 Acres		195 Acres	195 Acres				
FRA west		02+	Gibson Timber	Dale Shippelhoute	*Thinning / piling / burning*				288 Acres		288 Acres	288 Acres				
FRA west		04+	Town Timber Sale	Dale Shippelhoute	*Thinning / piling / burning*				10 Acres	X	187 Acres	187 Acres				

Zone	Battalion	Plan Year	Fire Management Project Name	Contact Person	Comment/Status	Urban Interface Area*			Wildland (Open) Area			Ownership			
						Area or Distance			Area or Distance			USFS	BLM	Other	Private Industrial	Private Non-Industrial
						Complete	In Progress	Planned	Complete	In Progress	Planned					
FRA west		05	Fuel Break Maintenance	Dale Shippelhoute	Dozer Piling and mulching of fuel break vegetation						300 Acres	300 Acres				
FRA west		03 +	Misc. Chaparral Burning	Dale Shippelhoute	Burning, typed conversions, and fuel break maintenance			10 Acres	2,500-3,000 Acres	2,500-3,000 Acres	2,500-3,000 Acres	2,500-3,000 Acres				
FRA west		?	Dixon Orchard Shaded Fuel Break	Pioneer Resources	Roadside Fuel break Property now under USFS Ownership											
FRA west		?	Grouse Springs Shaded Fuel Break	Pioneer Resources	Ridge top Fuels Reduction in the vicinity of grouse springs Property now under USFS ownership											
LRA	2	04+	Rio Vista Tract 8.2	Perry Grissom	Prescribed Fire						23 Acres					
TOTAL MILES:						7 Miles	3 Miles	35 Miles	52 Miles	30 Miles	40 Miles					
TOTAL ACREAGE:						10,416 Acres	75+ Acres	12,708 Acres	28,030 Acres	9,387 Acres	1,825,317 Acres	315,932 Acres	38,094 Acres	1,828,803 Acres	57,676 Acres	65,5557 Acres

*Includes USFS forest specific communities of concern not included on the federal list of communities-at-risk.